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M. LLOYD GARRISON, Editor.

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D'S ALVE. to Letters to the Rev. James Caughey,

METHODIST EPISCOPAL MINISTER, ipation of the American Methodist Epis-Surch in the sin of American Slavery. By Johnston, Member of the Methodist Society,

> LETTER III. DUBLIN, Oct. 26th, 1841.

ed on again to address you on the subon account of an allusion made in Sunday evening last, to the anti-slawhich you have met with since you Although I was not present on obstance of your remarks has ted to me by more than one or two whose accuracy I can fully depend. he subject of your discourse was the tained in the Decalogue, and that, in observations, you elicited in very doctrine of restitution. You stated is a doctrine you had put forward on a some persons in this city had, in wn American slavery in your teeth; on, did you preach this doctrine to the America, and had charged you with xion with them. You replied to those ing that you are an Irishman by birth, ating that you are an Irishman by orrun, yourself a subject of the British gov-you wanted to know what we have to han slavery, or slaveholders? You that this anti-slavery agitation was re your usefulness among us: and at on another occasion, you stated that, on another occasion, you stated that the anti-slavery agitation got up-evice of the devil to prevent the work on going on. If this be true, those who in it must, of consequence, be under

sir, you must acknowledge that this is a parge against abolitionists, and one rejustly entitled to complain. It is our side, if you cannot fully sub-But as the Bible will do little me, you do not lay claim to the ing spirits, they have little to dread in ce from such unwarrantable accusations ange, after reading my two former let-of which you have answered, and from out have known of the working of the y spirit during your long residence in you would stand in a Methodist pulpit in ad ask, what have you to do with slavery, weholders of America?—that you would rch, which not only permits its make chattels of men, women, and chil-hold as property, and to sell members of rch with themselves? While some of rs of this church have been censured for the cause of abolition, others have been ocate slavery as a divine institution -nay, the church has commended its sisting the abolition movement with firmness and moderation, and will restand before a congregation such as you enday evening last, with these facts star-in the face, and impress upon their minds are a thorough-going abolitionist, and have g to do with slavery? So long as you are a er in connexion with that church, which is the bulwarks of American slavery, we cannot

such expressions as sincere a you have not answered my two former you not bound, as a Minister of the pscopal Church of America, to do so, church against the charges I have gainst her, or at once to come out and n her communion? The query, what o with American slavery, as subjects werament, is urged by others as well stify their lack of zeal in the anti-slae we to do with American slavery, ection is founded, forbid our sending those countries where heathenism are civil and political institutions? should call home their missionaries a, India, and the South Sea Islands, and e St. Paul and the other apostles, as preachtion and political agitators before they th consistency, make such a puerile objec-But will abolitionists tamely submit to your ere to prescribe limits to our sympathy, tent of our christian efforts? Will they to cut off the colored people of America aim upon our sympathy, merely because a a distant land, and are the subjects of rement; or because we cannot legislate saccipation? Does Christianity teach pathies were given merely to be conminabilitatis of a particular district of ce, and not rather to extend to eveidam, no matter what may be their counthe color of their skin?

ow do those men know that I have not I would be the last to or any one, falsely; but, in my pres-a person said to you he hoped, on your America, your voice would be heard in onference on the side of abolition, you aying, you would never be driven hat you would not move a single inch, saw the finger of God point the way. Now compare this expression with your probeen sincere in making it? Do you lare that you do not yet see the fingering the way to the side of abolition, and it, you will not move a single inch ? your own conscience to rnish you with an answer to your

igh abolitionists lay no claim to the gift of spirits, they wish to act according to the ed apostle, who commands us to s, whether they be of God, because ophets and false teachers have gone world, who would 'turn the grace iviousness;' that is, while they profess the influence of His grace and spirit, apport and sanction sin in all its varideny the only Lord God, and rist; that is, deny his power in his power of Christianity to overturn old of sin; who say that the church is effect the abolition of slavery, while herishes the demon of pro-slavery in her St. James mentions, that in his day there ons calling themselves by the chris-professing to adhere strongly to the faith in Jesus Christ; who, 'se them, Be ye warmed and filled, notg they gave them not those things which for the body. These St. Paul describes g to know God, while in works they de-not some of our modern sentimentalists answer to those here described, who re-

idemnation of the apostle? hings happened for our ensamples, and filten for admonition, does not their condem-extend to those of the present day, who pro-mach sympathy for the slaves, but who will beless not so much as lift a finger to remove out of suffering, or raise them from the deg-sint which slavery has sunk them? Does extend to the professions of your church, of



OUR COUNTRY IS THE WORLD ... OUR COUNTRYMEN ARE ALL MANKIND.

BOSTON, FRIDAY,

SELECTIONS

From the Pennsylvania Freeman. To George F. White,

A Preacher in the (Hickrite) Society of Friends. I have listened to some of your denunciations of nti-slavery societies, and other associations for huanti-slavery societies, and other associations for human improvement. I propose to test yourself by yourself. The man whose precepts contradict his own constant practice, is not entitled to much influence. The man whose theory refutes itself, must have an erroneous theory. The man who uses general language condemning the practice of every conscientious human being, ought not to expect much success in turning it against a particular action, or species of action. Whether you are such a man, I propose to examine.

You quote the scripture—'Ephraim is joined unto idols, let him alone'—with this application, if I rightly understand you, viz: that those who are joined to idols are in the hands of Providence, and will abandon their idols whenever it is the will of Providence

don their idols whenever it is the will of Providence that they shall do so, and that they will then be more glorious and blissful than they were formerly, and that it is in vain for us to attempt to change them before their appointed time. Perhaps you apply this precept in your mind in favor of slaveholders, and to

among men, such as intemperance and slavery, to Alphonso of Castile, who said that if he had lived when God made the world, he could have given him many useful hints for bettering it. Can you not see tion. But perhaps you will here reply, that you have denounced slavery as much as you did intemperance, since you came to Dublin. 'Did I not say in my sermon, that the slaveholder will go down to hell, as surely as any unconverted sinner in Dublin?' Yes, but you should first preach this doctrine to the American conferences, and tell them to break of the connexion with slaveholding churches; you should first separate yourself from a slaveholding church, and then you might, with some show of consistency, come and preach this doctrine to us.

Although we hear of the gospel having been preached for the last eighteen hundred years, scarcely a quarter of the world's population has yet embedding as much as they? Are you not to use your intemperance? Do you not impeach divine wisdom as much as they? Are you not, to use your

Will you say that anti-slavery societies plan their business too much in advance? I believe they have no fixed rule to regulate what shall be done; but Friends have a fixed rule, which requires that certain queries shall be read and answered whenever

and the pro-slavery spirits of the North; and that which was said by our Lord to the apostate Jews of old, may be said to them, 'Make not my father's house an house of merchandize; my house shall be called an house of prayer for all nations, but ye have made it a drn of thieves.'

These was because of the North; and that You seem to object to organizations to propagate doctrines of moral duty; but the society of Friends, with its fixed rules against war, against paid ministers, against buying smuggled goods, against paying tithes, against gaiety of dress and speech against extensive propagate. ters, against buying smuggled goods, against pay-ing tithes, against gaiety of dress and speech, against extensive engagements in business, against partial assignments, &c., is as much a society of

partial assignments, &c., is as much a society of the kind as is any anti-slavery or temperance society. You denounce the 'accursed doctrine of expediency,' when speaking against abolitionists. Do you not know that abolitionists genrally condemn that doctrine? Do you not know that slaveholders almost universally hold to it, and excuse themselves by it? When in your lateous you were speaking. it? When, in your latetour, you were among slaveholders, did you there denounce the accursed doctrine of expediency? Why should you not debefore they left home, they had strung up some twenty slaves, who had been engaged in an insurrection. A young man in company rose from table, and declared he would not sit in company with men who were murderers. Now, sir, imitate the noble and christian example of this young man; do not associate with men who are thieves and murderers. If the would not sit is at the same dispersion of the properties of expediency? Why should you not denounce it most among those who most act upon it? I have been told that, on one occasion, you swill that if you were a slave, with your then views, you should not think it right to escape. I have myself, at another time, heard you say, that rather than subtition to the rule of an imperious woman, you would the rule of an imperious woman, you would rule and the rule of an imperious woman, you would rule and the rule of an imperious woman, you would rule and the rule of an imperious woman, you would rule and the rule of an imperious woman, you would rule and the rule of an imperious woman, you would rule and the rule of an imperious woman, you would rule and the rule of an imperious woman, you would rule and the rule of an imperious woman, you would rule and the rule of an imperious woman, you would rule and the rule of an imperious woman, you would rule and the rule of an imperious woman, you would rule and the rule of an imperious woman, you would rule and the rule of an imperious woman, you would rule and But does not the principle upon is founded, forbid our sending man would not sit at the same dinneris founded, forbid our sending man would not sit at the same dinneris founded, forbid our sending table with such men, how can you go to the table of the Lord, where such would be admitted to the comis founded, forbid our sending the Lord, where such would be admitted to the comis formation. sin for a slave to escape from an imperious mistress, and yet right for a husband to escape from an im-

perious wife?

I believe nearly every member of the society of government, and the voting for particular candidates, as being most consistent with sound policy, with jus-tice, and with true religion. Every one of these papers, almost, acts on the principle, at least in some cases, that the laws ought not to command or assist

holy scorn and contempt should have been pointed at you, as a minister belonging to one of the blood-stained churches in America. the encouragement of piracy by law, and would condemn the support of such papers by Friends. How happens it, then, that while you admit slavery to be If the society here had acted consistently with their professed principle, that all slavery is sinful, as long as the American church is implicated in the guilt, it should not receive any minister coming from that body. Such conduct would set a more Christ-which advocate the continuance of laws for enslaving the process of the continuance of laws for enslaving the continuance of laws for ensl

Souls, and the spread of pure and undefiled religion, than if a hundred such men as you were to come from America to us. If the churches of Christendom were to declare open hostility to all sin, whether individual, social, ecclesiastical, or political, how soon would the moral aspect of our world be changed! Were they imbued with the just, beneficent, and gentle spirit of Him who left them an example that they should tread in His steps, how would the gospel prevail, and the objections of heathers and infidels be silenced! They would acknowledge the dominion of Him whose kingdom is an everlasting kingdom, and the paramount claims of His law above all the corrent institutions of society.

You condemn anti-slavery people for 'fulsome adulation'—for acting on the principle of 'you tickle me, and I will tickle you,'—and for striving, 'like frog, to swell themselves up to the size of a barrel,' to use your own elegant expressions in the gallery of a religious meeting. Would you think it for them thereupon to charge you with being olasphemous—with opposing the will of God—and with thinking that if you could have assisted at the dominion of Him whose kingdom is an everlasting kingdom, and the paramount claims of His law above all the correct providence when the fog, to swell themselves up to the size of a barrel,' to use your own elegant expressions in the gallery of a religious meeting. Would you think it for them thereupon to charge you with being olasphemous—with opposing the will of God—and with thinking that if you could have assisted at the dominion of Him whose kingdom is an everlasting kingdom, and the paramount claims of His law above the fog, to swell themselves up to the size of a barrel,' to use your own elegant expressions in the gallery of a religious meeting. Would you think it for them thereupon to charge you with being olasphemous—with opposing the will of God—and with thinking that if you could have assisted at the fog, to swell themselves up to the size of a barrel,' to use your own elegant expressio mitted those evils; but when you attack other al leged evils, you seem to think yourself clear of any assault upon Providence. If the permission of Providence is to shield intemperance and slavery, why should it not suffice to shield 'executive committees,' paid ministers, lecturers and editors, anti-slavery and temperance societies? Does not Provi-

ence permit them all, as well as slavery?
You seem to bring it as a reproach against abolihe proposed on that occasion to volunteer his services to the injured individuals aforesaid as counsel
and advocate. He then went on (as the Chronicle
informs us) to state the various alone the state of the stat he proposed on that occasion to volunteer his services to the injured individuals aforesaid as counsel
and advocate. He then went on (as the Chronicle
informs us) to state the various pleas which men
make to excuse their continuance in the traffic; and,
service of those slaveholders would apply
lynch law to them. Did you, in your late excursion
among those slaveholders, reprove them yourself for
seriating one by one, to answer them. The last
this disposition to persecute freedom of opinion? If seriatim, one by one, to answer them. The last plea which he put and answered was the LICENSE. Yes, said the speaker, you have a license—and that your plea. Well, my friead, if that is your plea, leading to the peaker of the pour choicest jewels—gaard it as the apple of your your choicest jewels—gaard it as the apple of your eye—and when you die, and are laid in your coffin, when you government the precious document is placed within your cold and claumy fingers, so that, when you are called upon to confront the souls of your victims before your God, you may be ready to file in your plea of justification, and boldly to lay down your abolitionists wish to convert the North from the aid

JANUARY 14, 1842.

Who has ever brought it as a reproach against riends, that they advise their members not to buy goods taken in war, by piracy, or imported by smug-gling? and yet they rarely or never go aboard ves-sels of war, or into the haunts of pirates or smug-

sels of war, or into the haunts of pirates or smugglers, to preach against war, piracy, and smuggling. Such a reproach would be as consistent as yours against the abolitionists.

If a party was to rise in New-York in favor of an established church, an inquisition, and a clergy paid by law out of the public treasury, I think you would speak against that party and its candidates. I think you would encourage the paid editors who opposed that party. It think you would reprove those of your acquaintance who should vote with that party. In all this, set would act in opposition to another, inacquaintance who should vote with that party. In all this, yet would act in opposition to another, in flicted by [av], and which you admit to be a wrong. The society of Friends has long opposed the oppression of the Indians. It has paid the expenses of men to go to Washington and elsewhere, to endeavor to influence the law-makers in favor of the Indians; and it has paid for publishing tracts, intended and it has paid for publishing tracts, intended to the law-makers in favor of the Indians.

ans; and it has paid for publishing tracts, intended to influence the people to be just toward the Indians. In all this, its actions, according to my view, are in a manner analogous to those which you condemn in the abolitionists. And yet, I have never heard of your condemning what was done for those who are at least oppressed.

I have attributed to you such views as I under-stand you to hold. If I have erred, I would gladly

The Herald of Freedom.

The Herald of Freedom.

This paper, published at Concord, N. H., and edient.

The following resolutions, offered by P. Pillsbury, were discussed by Thomas Davis, S. S. Foster, Abby were discussed by Thomas Davis, S. S. Foster, Abby Kelley, Frederick Douglas, S. S. Ashley, and others, from the odium that may attach to them from identifying themselves, with the cause of the greening themselves, with the cause of the greening of Resolved, That we have learned with the highest satisfaction, of the emancipation of 114 slaves from on board the brig Croole, on her passage from Virginia to New-Orleans, and cannot but congratulate the State come immediately to the help of this Mo. cowardice! Let the Aarons and Hurs of the Granite State come immediately to the help of this Moss. And let the people gather around and aid in carrying forward the glorious battle against sin in high places. The Herald of Freedom is worth more than all the other papers in New-Hampshire. The editor is a Boanerges against sin. He is one of the host, whom the Lord is raising up in these days, and making mighty in his own strength, against the corruptions and abominations of the church and the state. If the people of New-Hampshire know what belongs to their highest interests, they will rally and support this faithful servant of the Most High. Let the same spirit animate and actuate them which is manifested by the child whose letter is consed. Let the same spirit animate and actuate them which is manifested by the child whose letter is copied below—except his disposition to fight, which I trust be will overcome as he grows up and learns in the school of Christ—and the cause of God and their school of Christ—and the cause of God and their and our cause shall be made to triumph gloriously. The remarks of the editor, following the lad's communication, are given for the sentiments they contain on the subject of fighting. Brother Rogers' idea of the American revolution, is a transcendently important one. And it is as correct as it is important.—Vermont Telegraph.

From the Herald of Freedom

Ma. Rogers:

Sir.—I am only in the thirteenth year of my age, yet I have learned to go for liberty. If I could not get it in any other way, I would fight for it, and allow others to do the same. I read the Herald of Freedom. I have sold this year chickens to the amount of seventy-five cents, and two English rabbits for twenty-five cents, making in the whole one dollar. This I send you as editor of the Herald. You shall have the proceeds of my rabbit burrow. I hope you will go ahead long and strong in the cause of freedom.

Dec. 28th, 10 o'clock, A. M.

The convention met, and was called to order by taken up and discussed by S. S. Foster, M. Cheney, Abby Kelley, and Parker Pillsbury, affirmatively. In advocating the passage of these resolutions, and the resolutions discussed partially yesterday afternoon, Miss Kelley and others alluded to the manner in which the abolitionists had been treated in Woonsocket, Newport, and other places in the State, of freedom.

Your friend, CHARLES CARROLL TAPPAN.
Bradford, N. H., Dec. 2, 1841.

Thank ye-thank ye-gallant lad. The freed slave shall hear of you, and your name be read in the history we are here writing of our mighty revolution, while the names of a time-serving, hireling, pro-slavery priesthood, and of weathercock-watching politicians, shall have long rotted. In your readis to fight for liberty, I cannot sympathizethough you are more consistent than the worshippers of the Bunker Hill Monument, who deny the right of resistance, and revolution, to the down-trodden slave. But liberty never comes of fighting. The fighting men cannot have liberty. Our revolutionary fathers fought for liberty, but you see they did not get it. They got victory, but no liberty. They were not so near freedom when the war ended as when it began. For when it began, they were free enough to utter the 'Declaration' that all men were entitled to liberty,-which was a free idea; but when they ended the war, they had forgotten all about it.

They had fought away all their principles. Now
the South can tread their descendants under foot, and make them stand sentinel to guard the temple of slavery. The people of the country are ready enough to fight for a stick or two of pine timber in Maine or Nova Scotia-but they are willing the bondmen and women of the South should be slaves-which shows they are slaves themselves. None but a

I know, my dear young coadjutor, that fighting I know, my dear young coadjuor, that agining for liberty (white liberty) and for all sorts of rights, is taught you, from every pulpit in the land, almost. But do not learn this pulpit-lesson. Christ taught the opposite, and when this wicked clergy and their military religion are done away from the earth, ne opposite, and when this wicked clergy and their nilitary religion are done away from the earth, hen will all men be free—at peace—and happy. Imbibe this all-conquering peace principle, and you will take a nobler stand for humanity, than you will take a nobler stand for humanity, than your listinguishes namesake of Carrolton did, who, with a embling, but fearless hand, signed the famous Dec-

christian can be truly free, and a christian never

Abduction of Slaves.

The southern papers speak as follows in relation the attempts made to entice away the slaves.

We learn that another slave abduction case from his State, has occurred very recently. A northern anatic has taken off two female servants belonging to Judge Stanard, of Richmond, to Philadelphia upon the Fredericksburg rail-road, which starts from the very heart of the city of Richmond. While Mr. Adams is whining over the right of petition, the ab-olitionists of the North are stealing our property, or personally aiding our slaves in throwing off their allegiance to their lawful owners. Are the rights impunity, or their property worse than confiscated? How long is this to be borne?—Norfolk Beacon,

Dec. 18.

[We understand that two similar attempts have been made, but they were unsuccessful. These have happened lately in Goochland county. Both the heroes appeared to be from Yankee land, and both were playing the part of Cœlebs—only in search of a school! So look out for similar mission-search of a school! So look out for similar mission-search of a school! The last appeared highly interesting and cursing system of slavery. search of a school? So look out for similar missionaries. The first was lynched. The last appeared to have made pretty extensive arrangements for carrying off sundry slaves; but one of these faithful to his master, informed of him, and he was caught in the very act of escaping on horseback with the faithful slave, who played an adroit part in the drama, and was the first to seize the abolitionist. He was found with passes, fictitious bills of sale, arms, &c.—was carried before the Court, and has been sent on for further trial. Our legislators had better look to the laws to see if there be any flaws in the statute, and mend them in time. It was some weeks since, we understand, that in one of time Anti-Slavery Conventions that were held at the North, an abolitionist boldly offered his services to the meeting, to visit the South for the purpose of abducting our slaves. So keep a good look out. Forewarned, is to be forearmed.]—Richmond Enq.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Convention in Providence. Agreeably to notice given, the last of a series of Anti-Slavery Conventions in the State of Rhode Island, was holden at Franklin Hall, in the city of Providence, commencing at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of Dec. 27, 1841. The meeting being called to order, William M. Chace was appointed Chairman of the convention. Wm. Aplin was appointed Secretary.

retary.

The object of the meeting was to shew, that no true man could vote for the Constitution proposed by the Suffrage party, because it denied the right to our colored fellow-citizens to enjoy the same privileges for which that party was contending.

The following resolution was offered by Parker Pillsbury, advocated by the mover, A. Fairbanks, M. Cheney, Abby Kelley, S. S. Foster, and passed upanimously. retary.

Resolved. That the prejudice existing against the negro, on account of his complexion, which is so manifest not only on the southern plantation, but also in the northern churches, stage-coaches, steam-boats, and rail-road cars, is vulgar, cruel and murderous: and ought to be as far removed from every human breast, as it is from the God who is no re-

specter of persons. Adjourned to 6 1-2 o'clock, evening.

6 1-2 o'clock, Evening. The meeting was called to order by the Presi-

Resolved. That it is cause of grief and deep hu miliation, that the spirit of Roger Williams has been so far expelled from Rhode Island, that freedom of peech is stifled and trampled under foot throughout er borders. Resolved, That as all our other rights depend on

the preservation of untrammelled speech, and that as its surrender would be fraught with a thousand fold more danger than threatened our revolutionary fathers, when less important rights were seized, we here pledge our 'lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honor,' to do what in us lies to maintain it invio-

Dec. 28th, 10 o'clock, A. M.

in which the abolitionists had been treated in Woones cocket, Newport, and other places in the State, (where conventions have been held the two or three last weeks,) by mobs incited, it was believed, by some of the free Suffrage party. This brought out Mr. Benjamin Arnold, Jr., a strong partizan of the party, and Deacon Barney, of Cranston, in opposition, they both claiming to be consistent abolitionists, while voting to exclude the colored man from participating in the right of Suffrage, agreeably to the Constitution proposed!

Before the question was taken on said resolutions, the following was offered, and discussed by M. Che-

ney, P. Pillsbury and others, and ordered to lie the table till the afternoon.

Resolved, That as the churches and ministers of this country are the bulwark of our slave system, it is the duty of abolitionists to expose their true char-acter, and labor for their immediate overthrow, as the most effectual and christian means of abolishing

Adjourned to 2 o'clock, afternoon.

AFTERNOON SESSION, 2 o'clock.

The President in the chair.

The resolutions before the meeting were taken in, and, excepting No. 8, were separately passed.

Resolution No. 8 was ordered to lie for further scussion in the evening.

The following resolution, offered by Thomas Da

is, was read and passed. Resolved, That those individuals who made

bledges at the annual meeting, be requested to pay hem; and that abolitionists throughout the State, be requested immediately to assist us by their contributions, in order to relieve the Executive Committee from the indebtedness consequent upon the perations of the last month.

The convention adjourned to evening, at 6 1-2

EVENING SESSION, 6 1-2 o'clock. The President called the meeting to order. The blowing was offered, and spoken to by M. Cheney and others, and then passed.

Resolved, That in the opinion of this convention,

men who resort to violent means to prevent discus-sion on the subject of human rights—and the extension of suffrage to those equally entitled with themselves—show to the world that they have not just and important views of their own rights, and therefore are not so much oppressed by others as degraded by themselves in their own act.

The two following resolutions were offered to the convention, and were discussed, but not disposed

Resolved, That the sectarian organizations of our country, called churches, by sustaining one another in their support and countenance of the slave system, and by permitting men-stealers and their ac-complices to be not only members but officers and allegiance to their lawful owners. Are the rights and interests of the South to be trampled upon with impunity, or their property worse than confiscated? How long is this to be borne?—Norfolk Beacon, telen and hateful bird; and that the duty of all abless, have shown themselves to be like Babylon in apocalyptic vision, the habitation of devils—the hold of every foul spirit, and a cage of every unclean and hateful bird; and that the duty of all ables to be not only memories and leaders, have shown themselves to be like Babylon in apocalyptic vision, the habitation of devils—the hold of every foul spirit, and a cage of every unclean and hateful bird; and that the duty of all ables to be not only memories and leaders, have shown themselves to be like Babylon and interests of the South to be trampled upon with a leaders, have shown themselves to be like Babylon and interests of the South to be trampled upon with a leaders, have shown themselves to be like Babylon in apocalyptic vision, the habitation of devils—the hold of every foul spirit, and a cage of every unclean and hateful bird; and that the duty of all ab-

J. BROWN YERRINTON, Printer.

[ For a continuation of this list, see the last page last column.]

AGENTS.

MAINE.—A. Soule, Bath.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE.—N. P. Rogers, Concord;—William Wilbur, Doter = —Leonard Chase, Milford.

Vernort.—John Bement, Woodstock;—Rowland T. Robinson, North Ferrieburg.

C. Whipple, Newburyport;—Isnac Stearns, Norton;—Luther Boutell, Groton;—W. S. Wilder, Fitchburg;—I. T. Everett, Primecton;—J. Church, Stringfield;—W. & S. B. Ives, Salem;—Daniel G. Holmes, Lowell;—Josinh V. Marshall, Dorehester and vicinity;—Richard C. French, Full River;—J. B. Sandarson, New-Bedford;—J. M. Wilder, Hanover;—Isnac Austin, Nantacket;—Elins Richards, Weymouth;—B. P. Rice, Worcester;—Wm. C. Stone, Watertown;—A. Bearse, Centreville;—Isnac Iperkins, Lynn;—E. Bird, Taunton;—B. Freeman, Brewster;—R. F. Walleut, Dennis:—George O. Harmon, Haverhill;—Joseph Brown, Andover;—Joseph L. Noyes, Georgetown;—John Clement, Townsend.

[IT For a continuation of this list, see the last page, last column.]

AGENTS.

. WHOLE NO. 576.

bury, Thomas Davis, and Abel Tanner, appealing to the friends of order to sustain the freedom of speech, but without success, and this series of conventions of the Rhode Island Anti-Slavery Society was adjourned amidst a scene of confusion and uproor never before witnessed by the friends of free discoveries that

scussion in this city.

The whole of this confusion and outrage upon the politionists of this State, is doubtless to be attributed to a spirit engendered by the opposition of the free Suffrage party at the beginning of our anti-slavery conventions, which afterwards could not be allayed, however desirous some individuals of the party might have been to do it.

WM. APLIN, Rec. Sec.

Abington Congregational Church.

The following is from the records of the fourth

March 5, 1841.
At a special meeting of the church, this day, besides other business, the following resolves were

passed: 1. That we regard the enslaving of our fellow-nen, or the holding of them as mere goods and chattels, as a sin against God and the inestimable

rights of man.

2. That we believe it to be our duty to bear testimony against the sin above specified, on all suitable occasions.

ble occasions.

3. That we regard it our duty to remember those in bonds as bound with them, and to do all in our power, which the law of benevolence sanctions, to

power, which the law of benevolence sanctions, to effect their emancipation.

4. That, in our opinion, our pastor ought not to exchange with slaveholding ministers, or with such as advocate slavery.

5. That, as members of Christ's church, we feel that we cannot, with our present views, commune with slaveholders, or with slaveholding churches.

6. That, in the opinion of this church, its members ought to abstain from the use of all intoxicating liquors as a beverage, either by drinking them themselves, giving them to others, or transporting them knowingly for such a purpose.

7. Chose Luther Noyes, Ebenezer Shaw, Dea. Ford, and Stephen Thayer, a committee to obtain as many of the members of the church, male and female, as practicable, to sign the above resolutions,

male, as practicable, to sign the above resolutions for the purpose of forming anti-slavery and tempe

October 20, 1841.

This day the church met, and proceeded to business. It now appearing that five-sixths of the whole church had signed the anti-statery resolutions, and five-sevenths of it the temperance, Dea. Jemes Ford, Mr. Luther Noyes, and Rev. Willard Pierce, were hosen a committee to draft and report Constitutions for the above members to form then selves into antilavery and temperance societies, and based on the

A true copy of record, WILLARD PIERCE, Pastor. Abington, December 23, 1841.

ADINGTON, December 13, 1841. Sundry members of the fourth Congregational

church, (the said signers of the said resolutions,)
met to transact business, in relation to temperance
and anti-slavery. Rev. Willard Pierce was chosen
Moderator, and Dea. James Ford Secretary.
The Committee having reported the following
Constitutions, the meeting unanimously adopted
them as the basis of their societies. Also, yoted to ransfer the names of the signers to the resolves, to the Constitutions, provided that any absent member, f dissatisfied with the Constitutions, might have his r her name erased at the next meeting.

From the minutes of the meeting:

JAMES FORD, Jr. Sec.

ANTI-SLAVERY CONSTITUTION. Believing it to be our duty to God and man, to bear testimony against the sin of slavery, we, the subscribers, professors of religion in the fourth Congregational Church in Abington, agree to be governed by the following Constitution:

ARTICLE 1st. The name of this association shall

be the North Abington Church Anti-Slavery So-

ciety.

ART. 2d. The following are the fundamental principles of this Society—1st. That we regard the enslaving of our fellow-men, or the holding of them as mere goods and chattels, to be a sin against God and the inestimable rights of man. 2d. That we believe it to be our duty to bear testimony against the sin above specified on all suitable occasions. the sin above specified on all suitable occasions.
3d. That we regard it our duty to remember those who are in bonds as bound with them, and to employ every means in our power which the law of benevolence sanctions, to effect their emancipation.
4th. That, in our opinion, our pastor ought not to exchange with slaveholding ministers, or with such as advocate slavery. 5th. That, as members of Christ's church, we feel that we cannot, with our present views, commune with slaveholders, or especially with slaveholding churches.

ART. 3d. Any member of the church, who con-

cially with slaveholding churches.

ART. 3d. Any member of the church, who consents to the principles and objects of this Society, may become a member of the Society.

ART. 4th. The Society shall annually elect a President, Vice President, Secretary, and an Executive Committee of five persons, of which the President, Vice President and Secretary shall be three.

ART. 5th. It shall be the duty of the Executive Committee to present this Constitution to every Committee to present this Constitution to every number of the church for their signature. ART. 6th. No member shall hold an office in this ociety two years in succession.

ART. 7th. The Executive Committee shall have

ower to call an annual meeting of the Society, and pecial meetings when necessary, according to their iscretion, or at the request of any seven members the Society. Officers of the Anti-Slavery Society.

Rev. Willard Pierce, President.
Dea. Samuel Wales, Vice President.
Dea. James Ford, Secretary.
Mr. Solomon Ford,
Mr. Stephen Thayer,

Executive Committee.

TEMPERANCE CONSTITUTION.

Believing it to be our duty to abstain from the use

fall intoxicating liquors, as a beverage, we, the abscribers, members of the fourth Congregational hurch in Abington, agree to be governed by the ollowing Constitution:

ARTICLE 1st. The name of this association shall the North Abington Church Temperance So-

ciety.

ART. 2d. Any member of the church may become a member of this Society by subscribing the following pledges:

Pledge 1st. I pledge myself to abstain from all

Pledge 1st. I pledge myself to assam from an ntoxicating liquors, as a beverage,
Pledge 2d. I pledge myself not to sell or give to thers such drinks for such a use.
Pledge 3d. I pledge myself not to transport, mowingly, such drinks for others for such a pur-

pose.

ART. 3d. The Society shall annually elect a President, Vice-President, Secretary, and an Executive Committee consisting of five persons, of which the President, Vice-President, and Secretary, shall

ART. 4th. It shall be the duty of the Executive ommittee to present this Constitution to every ember of the church for their signature.

ART. 5. No member shall hold an office in this

ART. 3. No member shall note in this Society two years in succession.

ART. 6th. The Executive Committee shall have power to call an annual meeting of the Society, and special meetings when necessary, according to their

having the interests of the slave at heart, while they acknowledge the divinity of that government and wicked system of laws, by which more than two millions and a half of human beings are held as chattels, and lowered to the condition of the brute which makes it a crime to teach them to read, and which makes it a crime to teach them to read, and has, to all appearance, given them up body and soul into the hands of their masters? Does it not extend to the professions of those ministers and leaders here, who, on a late occasion, refused their meeting house to Charles L. Remond, to hold an anti-slavery meeting? Does it not extend to your own professions of abolition, while those who know what abolition really is, know that you have neither part nor lot in the matter?

Again, you have more than once stated, as an apology for your apparent lukewarmous and Again, you have more than once stated, as an apology for your apparent lukewarmoness on the anti-slavery question, that you feel yourself called to another work, which you think of far greater inportance,—namely, to preach the Gospel and call sinners to repentance! I would here remark, if the ners to repentance? I would here remark, if the work you are engaged in be so all-absorbing as you state, how is it that you could find time to preach a sermon, since you came here, on tee-totalism? How could you be so sacrilegious as to become a tee-totaller? for if your ministerial character forbids you engaging in the anti-slavery cause, it equally forthere anything in the doctrine of immediate and unconditional emancipation, incompatible with the character of a Chris'ian minister? or would the profession of it make his ministry less efficient is the conversion of souls, or would it at all prevent him from exercising the functions of his sacred office?—

Though he might have to fly from the slaveholders of the southern States, he could shake off the dust of his feet for a testimony against them, and preach the gospel where it would be the manner of the support of the southern states, he could shake off the dust of his feet for a testimony against them, and preach the gospel where it would be a manner of the southern states, he could shake off the dust of his feet for a testimony against them, and preach the gospel where it would be the might be a manner of the southern states. Perhaps you apply this the intemperate, and would not have anti-slavery and to the i of his feet for a testimony against them, and preach the gospel where it would find a more willing recep-tion. But perhaps you will here reply, that you

consistency, come and preach this doctrine to us.

Although we hear of the gospel having been preached for the last eighteen hundred years, scarcely a quarter of the world's population has yet embraced its doctrines; and how small a number even of the professed disciples of the Prince of Peace govern their lives and actions by his precepts and example! To what causes are we to trace this want of power is the world nad been made so that there should be no paid ministers, and no societies of the kind you condemn, as they are of wishing it had been so made that there should be no paid ministers, and no societies of the kind you condemn, as they are of wishing it had been so made that there should be no paid ministers, and no societies of the kind you condemn, as they are of wishing it had been so made that there should be no paid ministers, and no societies of the kind you condemn, as they are of wishing it had been so made that there should be no paid ministers, and no societies of the kind you condemn, as they are of wishing it had been so made that there should be no paid ministers, and no societies of the kind you condemn, as they are of wishing it had been so made that there should be no paid ministers, and no societies of the kind you condemn, as they are of wishing it had been so made that there should be no paid ministers, and no societies of the kind you condemn, as they are of wishing it had been so made that there should be no paid ministers, and no societies of the kind you condemn, as they are of wishing it had been so made that there should be no slavery or interpretation. govern their lives and actions by his precepts and example! To what causes are we to trace this want of power in the church, so called, to evangelize the world? Is it not because we have one gospel preached and another practised? The church has not borne a full and faithful testimony against all sin. The fear of man and the world's praise have been stronger incentives than the fear of God and the reward of righteousess. Your church in America has lost that spirit that overcomes the world; she has become conformed to the world, in her spirit such as become conformed to the world, in her spirit business too much in advance? I helievather have

she has become conformed to the world, in her spirit and her actions, in supporting and sanctioning slavery. Her ministers and leaders have defiled and polluted the spiritual temple of God, in admitting

I hear you have asked, what would those men have me do? I will show you what you should do, by relating a circumstance which lately occurred.— Two men from the southern States of America were dining at the house of a gentleman in this city. It dining at the house of a gentleman in this city. It happened that the conversation turned upon slavery. These Americans were bold enough to declare themselves slaveholders, and to contend for their right to hold slaves, and they actually boasted that

You have spoken of the good treatment and kindness you have received from Americans. It is not likely they would awake against you so long as you rock the cradle of their sins and prejudices; but look, Sir, at the treatment which some of the abolitionists have received at their hands—the outrages committed upon their persons and property—how their houses have been broken, and their goods spoil-ed; look at the treatment which some of the abolitionists from these countries have received on going over there, and then talk to us of the Christian kind-

No. I have spoken of the kindness you have experienced since your arrival in Ireland and in this the others. Yet I have never heard of your denouncity. No matter how you may have been received; I know the way in which you ought to have been received. Every pulpit in Dublin should have been shut against you. Instead of receiving you into their You would, I think, speak against papers which houses, and bidding you God speed, the finger of a should support an established church, or advocate

such conduct would set a more Christ. Which advocate the continuance of laws for ensiaving, and would do more for the salvation of the spread of pure and undefiled religion.

You condemn anti-slavery people for 'fulsome adian example, and would do more for the salvation of souls, and the spread of pure and undefiled religion,

all the corrupt institutions of society. Yours, Respectfully, ROBERT JOHNSTON.

TEMPERANCE .- Rev. Mr. Pierpont delivered temperance lecture at Cabuttville, the other evening, and said as he had been accused of bearing down rather heavily on the venders of intoxicating drinks, before your God, you may be ready to file in your plea of justification, and boldly to lay down your decay to file in your plea of justification, and boldly to lay down your license on the bar of the Judge. Yes, my friend, keep it—you will then want your license, signed by the commissioners of Hampden, and endorsed by the selectmen of Springfield.—Post. discretion, or at the request of any seven members

Officers of the Temperance Society. Dea. Samuel Wales, President.
Mr. Francis P. Holden, Vice President.
Dea. James Ford, Secretary.
Mr. Elbridge G. Ford, Executive
Mr. Calvin Shaw, 2d, Committee.

### Union Mission Anti-Slavery Society.

At a meeting of abolitionists of Stoneham, held on the evening of Dec. 4th, for the purpose of tak-ing into consideration our duty as friends of the slave, in regard to thecause of missions, it was agreed to form ourselves into a society, by adopting the following Preamble and Constitu

#### PREAMBLE.

Whereas, we, the undersigned, believing it to be our duty as Christians, as the friends of virtue, free-dom and knowledge, to contribute of our time, ta-lents and property, according to our ability, for the physical, moral and spiritual good of our men; and whereas, we believe it to be our duty as the true friends of the slave, to lend our aid in such a way as to discountenance oppression in every form whether in our own or infereign lands; and where-as, the A. B. C. F. Mission, as we have reason to as, the A. D. C. F. Mission, as we have reason to believe, does lend its influence in maintaining the system of American slavery, by receiving the avails of slave labor to promote the cause of missions; and whereas, a way is now opened, through the medium of the Union Missionary Board formed at Hartford, Conn. August, 1841, for the purpose of sustaining the cause of missions, disconnected with slaveholdthe cause of missions, disconnected with slavehole

ing; therefore,
Resolved, That we form ourselves into a society
to be called the Stoneham Union Mission Anti-Slavery Society, to be governed by the following Con-

ARTICLE 1. The officers of this Society shall ARTICLE I. The others of this Society shall consist of a President, Vice President, Secretary, Treasurer, and three Directors, to be chosen annually, who shall constitute an Executive Committee for the superintendence of business connected with the

ART. 2. Any person not connected with slave-holding, and who believes it to be wrong to receive the avails of slave labor to promote the cause of mis-sions, and is in favor of immediate and uncondition-

al connecipation, may become a member of this so-ciety, by signing the constitution.

Ant. 3. All funds contributed to this society shall be devoted to the cause of missions, in such

manner as the society shall direct.

ART. 4. The annual meeting of this society shall be held on the last Monday of September, and quarterly meetings on the last Monday of December, March and June, for the transaction of such busi-

ness as may come before the society.

Ant. 5. This society may hold meetings on the last Monday evening of each month, to be observed by all disposed as a concert of prayer for the cause in which we are engaged.

Ant. 6. Seven members of this society shall con-

ged. abers of this society shall con-ART. 6. Seven members of this sociel stitute a quorum for the transaction of

any meeting of the society.

ART. 7. This Constitution may be altered or amended by a vote of two-thirds of the members of

SILAS DEAN, Sec'ry.

Papers friendly are requested to copy.

## The Methodist Church.

BROTHER GARRISON:

Though this letter has been written some time yet I wish to have it published in the Liberator. addressed it to brother Sunderland, to have it publish ed in the Watchman, in July last; but received a letter from him, stating that though the charges in the letter against the church were true in the main, ye he thought it would injure him and the paper, to publish it; and requested me not to press it. I ther fore sent him a letter, requesting him to hand it over to the Standard. He wrote me back that he regretted that he had lost my communication; but, if he could find it, he would hand it to the Standard with plea sure. I have waited till this time, and have heard nothing from it I therefore send it to you for publi cation, as addressed to him, with the above prefaceand for other papers to copy, if they wish, especially the Standard.

I have been seriously thinking of withdrawing from the Methodist E. Church for a number of months, and should have done so before now, had it not been for the entreaties of my beloved brethren in this place. I have therefore delayed untilthe present time. But, on reviewing the subject, I have made up my mind that I cannot belong to a body so corrupted with slavery, war and despotism. The aposrupted with slavery, war and despotism. The apos-tile exhorts, if not commands us to withdraw from those who walk disorderly; and it is evident, by the word of God, and also by the word of our disci-pline, that the M. E. church, as a body, is walking disorderly—yea, very sinfully. And I consider if I stay within her pale, I am lending my aid and in-fluence for the perpetuity of her sinful course, withyears, as you have realized in your last shameful trial before the New-England Conference. That Conference is decidedly more pro-slavery than four years ago, in my opinion, or they never would have passed such a despotic resolution against you, as

My reasons for taking this important step, are the

lst. I consider that a pro-slavery church is not the building of God; for God's building is a holy building and spiritual, made of 'living stones,' having for her soul, the spirit of Christ, that shall actual ing for her soul, the spirit of Christ, that shall actu-ate its movements. Thus saith the apostle, 'If ye have not the spirit of Christ, ye are none of His.' Then it follows, of course, that a church composed of such individuals, 'is none of His.' Now I in candor ask you, and all other intelligent men, who with the M. E. church, if they, as a body, have with their pro-slavery at the Nor actual slavery at the South, the spirit of which teaches us 'to do to others, as we would have them do to us.' Again, the spirit of Christ in the prophet says, 'Let the oppressed go free.'

2d. The M. E. church is not built on the apostles

and prophets, 'Jesus Christ being the chief corner-stone;' for bishops and presiding elders exercise lordship over God's heritage, and Christ said it should not be so among his ministers. Mat. 20, 25. I know of no ecclesiastical body more despotic than the bishops and 'prime ministers' of our churchse executive claims are more absolute. op Waugh, in the N. E. Conference when he said, there was 'no appeal from his judg-ment to the Conference.' I can acknowledge no

ich power in Christ's living church.

My 3rd reason is—'How can two walk together except they be agreed?" That Christ and Belial o fellowship, light and darkness no comm Now slavery is Belial, and abolitionism the daughter of christianity; they, therefore, can have no fellowship or communion. Fellowship among christians is harmony of spirit. Now there is no harmony of spirit between Christ and slavery; for slavery is a child of the devil, 'full of all subtl ty and mischief'—an enemy of all righteousness— and never ceases 'to pervert the right ways of the

Lord. How can they walk together? Impossible! as implied in the question.

My 4th reason is, the Methodist church, as a body, lends its influence to sustain the bloody institution of War. This is illustrated by her ministers accepting the office of Chaplain in her armies and navies, and also in her militia. My kingdom is not of this world, saith Christ, therefore my servants will not fight. Just look at the church's missionary operations in Africa! Fortifications-forts-cann guns and bayonets—powder and balls—and all these instruments of death that were to be beaten up, under the gospel dispensation, are constantly made by professed Methodist christians—and Methodist missisters approve of the ungodly work! A presiding elder, who professes holiness of heart, but the other day, said to me that he had not preached against it; for he had not made up his mind that it was wrong!
No wonder the African chief said, a hundred years ago, that the greatest curse their nation ever realized, was the visit of the white man; for, wherever he went to carry the gospei, the gun and bayonet fol-lowed. And is not this true at the present day? Now from such a bloody and slaveholding church the Revelator exhorts me to 'come out,' and not to

be 'partaker of her sins.'
My 5th and last reason is, I believe that if all abolitionists would throw their sectarianism of religion and politics into oblivion, and rally for the emancipation of the slave, it would not only shorten their bindage one hour, but years. This may be shown,

ca-the log cabin-and partaking too freely of his hard cider libations with more than pagan fanaticism, crying 'Hurrah! hurrah!' in loud and annuelodious screams for old Tippecanoe! Professed ministers of Jesus-magistrates and lawyers, following in the train with shoutings to their wooden god! I ask if slavery can be done away, so long as such senti-ments and practices prevail? The evident answer , IT CANNOT! SAMUEL HENRY.
South Wilbraham, March 15th, 1841.

P. S. Please give this a place in the Watchman, which I shall take, so long as you and slavery live, if able

#### The Disgrace of America. DUBLIS, 1st of 12th mo. 1841.

My DEAR FRIEND The accompanying appeared in a number of Galignani's Messenger, an English paper published in Par s, and was forwarded me by my worthy friend, CHARLES L. CORREAS, who is now there. I presume, by the acknowledgment at its foot, that it appeared in the London Morning Herald. It handles America not. It was read in our committee. One passage in following extracts: it touched us sorely. It is, 'that a party of Irishmen I confess that I a degraded, whiskey-loving class, which, I trust, are almost extinct here. When drunkenness prevails, it is hard to say at what enormity its votaries will stop. One kind of slavery upholds another; but satisfied am I that an universal burst of indignation would arise from our five millions of tee-totallers, if such doings of their countrymen were told them. However, I hope it is a misstatement. Let, however, the Address

Thave read stephen A. Chase's own account of the matter; and I find no justification of such conduct, even if there had been no blows given. But blows were struck; and an orthodox Friend remains one of the directors, in pay of the rail-road!

Stephen Chase, I know thee not; but I tell thee speak the genuine sentiments of the Irish people. It goes out by Remond, containing, in addition to the signatures of DANIEL O'CONNELL, the autograph.

Speight, The Society, The Society is located from the rate of the rate also of that just man, THEOBALD MATREW, the great Temperance Apostle. Oh! may his name wake great names, although we could get plenty. It is emphatically the roice of thepeople we wanted, and send.

I hope the offerings of our Irish women abolitionists the Bazaar will be timely. Recoive them, likewise, as heart-offerings of a band, warm in their sympathies for your down-trodden millions.

#### Sincerely thine, RICHARD ALLEN.

[From Galignani's Messenger.] Of the many independent states into which either continent of America is now divided, there are said to be settled, or in which revolutionary excess-es are not affairs of very frequent occurrence. The exceptions are the republic of the United States and the empire of Brzzil. Yet, of all the American states, those on which divine retribution for nation-al crime might have been, humanely speaking, expected to have fallen, are that republic and that empeniament of the property of the ways of God to man—to deny the divine superintendence of this world. The state of public opinion, as to the guilt and disastrous consequences of slavery and the slave-trade in Cuba—though still and the slavery of slavery and the slave-trade in Cuba—though still and the slavery of slavery phases of of slavery. There has been expressed—at least on paper—an anxiety to get rid of the curse; there has been a quosi acknowledgment that free labor in abundance, is cheaper than slave labor—as indeed the neighboring island of Puerto Rico demonstrates. A desire has been exhibited that something should be done to relieve the Cuban planters from the reproach which is now attached to them; they are uneasy in their present condition, and a sense of future danger is slowly—very slowly—arousing Cuba to a knowledge of the enormity of its crimes. We can, however, discover no such corresponding conscientious or fearful emotions either in Parail or in personal appearance, be invited, under any circumstances, to honorable seats? I do not speak inconsiderately. I am not urging fellowship with vice, in filth and rags; but I ask you, with earnest worknown, whether you are clear of distinctions merely on account of color? I wish that Friends in New-York, too, and in every part of the American sideration.

Some urge that Friends in America are prevented from acting in the anti-slavery cause, because some indiscreet persons have 'gone too far.' To such, I would reply, 'Friend, what will it avail thee, empire, as in the southern portion of the republic, seem to be any adequate conception of the national guilt perpetrated through the slave trade or slavery; in neither, are the wronged Africans looked on as human beings possessed of immortal souls, and of inalienable terrestrial rights; in both, they are treated as brutes—as mere mechanical instruments to cultivate the soil. The very little that we do know of Brazilian slavery is horrible and frightful in the extreme; and the state of feeling as to slavery in that empire, of those who lead in the disputes of political parties and direct popular opinion, is so deplorable, that we fear the little that we do know, is but a tithe of the evil that really does exist. The state of public feeling on the subject of slavery in the southern states of the great American republic is, if indeed that be possible, even more degraded than that in the Brazilian empire. The Brazilians would—at least in profession—tolerate free blacks; the southern Americans will not. Black freedom, south of Maryland, is a privilege practically unknown. But it may be alleged that there really are imminent dangers to the slaveholding states, from the present intermixture of slaves and free blacks, and that this danger will in some degree excuse or palliate the enormity of such sentiments. We, who hold slavery to be the highest crime in the long and fearful eatalogue of human guilt, repudiate such self-deceiving reasoning; but even admitting its cogency for the sake of reasoning, what, we ask, the ask of reasoning, what, we ask, the same platform with Elizabeth Fry, and the Duchess of Sutherland. But they introduced it with a pitiful apology; saying they merely quotien the free states? Are not the free blacks treated in the free states? Are not the free blacks treated in the free states? Are not the free blacks treated in the free states? Are not the free blacks treated in the free states? Are not the free blacks treated in the free states? Are not the free blacks treated in the free states? Are not the free blacks treated in the free states? Are not seem to be any adequate conception of the national prove? Frien the Union to degrade them—to prevent their education—to obstruct their acquisition of wealth, to render impossible their advancement to place, station,
or power, to deprive them of political privileges, and
to expel them from that soil which is their inheritance as much as that of its fairest settlers? Are not
the voluntary churches of America the chief cornerstone of the edifice of slavery, and the great support
of the anti-black mania? Is sound and moral public opinion anywhere strong enough to put down
murderous scenes, such as two months ago were enacted at Cincinnati? Let us but glance at the enormities compassionate the colored class. which, if we recollect aright, slavery never existed. In the beginning of the first week of September last, there had been repeated collisions in the town of Cincinnati between some of the lower classes of the white population, described in the local journals as 'A party of Irishmen,' and the negro inhabitants. Negro boarding-houses were furiously attacked, their inmates fired on and maimed with knives. On the fourth day of these disturbances, the white disormities committed in the chief town of Ohio, in which, if we recollect aright, slavery never existed. the fourth day of these disturbances, the white dis-turbers of public tranquillity assembled in great numbers, and with savage yells encouraged the mob

turbers of public tranquility assembled in great numbers, and with savage yells encouraged the mob whom their outrageous conduct had attracted around them, to make a general attack upon the ne-groes. In vain did the authorities exhort the ruffians

also from the tenacity of political feeling. What is the cry of our church leaders but 'division'—'destruction'—and 'schism'? These terrible words are thundered through our ranks to alarm, and therefore to deter from acting for the poor suffering slave in his bonds and degradation; as if the keeping together five or six hundred thousand souls—a great part of them robbers of God's humble poor—is of more importance than the redeunption of three millions of souls from the 'vilest slavery the sun eyer saw!' We also see the tenacity of political party feeling in the struggle of last fall for the Presidency. Abolitionists on both sides of the question, left the slave groaning and agonizing in his chains, to carry their political points. There were some noble exceptions; but who does not feel disgusted with the course of some of our Congress men bowing down before slavery, giving up their love for the slave for the love of party? Witness a Slade and Webster driving with all their might for the elevation of one of the greatest enemies of the slave to the Presidential clair. Not only the great men, so tion of one of the greatest enemies of the slave to the Presidential chair. Not only the great men, so called, but men of lower grades and all grades, following with frantic zeal the Juggernaut of America-the low cashing and parts in the prison containing the negroes, attacked the dwellings of the negroes, attacked the dwellings of the negroes, attacked the was at their, mercy. The wretches, repulsed from the prison containing the negroes, attacked the dwellings of their defenceless wives and children owellings of their defenceless wives and children tially restored; but it was not until the the next week that peace reigned supreme. The number of killed and wounded was great, but do tails of this sort are carefully suppressed by the local papers. When the executors of the law wer resume their duties, it was not to proce against the white rioters and murderers, but to it estigate the charges brought against the blacks uch is the affair, as detailed by the pro-slaver journals themselves, and yet it has not create, throughout the Union any general feeling of disgus or indignation. It is looked on as an excusable oc currence, provoked by the blacks and their indiscreet white friends. Are we wrong, then, in describing, as we have done, the state of public feeling on this subject in the United States?—Herald

### SELECTIONS.

The Society of Friends in America. A letter is published in the last number of the Anti Slavery Standard from 'An Irish Friend,' dated Dub severely. Quere-Is it more severe than just? I fear lin, 30th of 11th mo. 1841, from which we copy the

I confess that I am surprised at the manner in were the originators of the riots in Cincinnati.' Can this be possible? Hit is so, we repudiate them as our countrymen. They must have belonged to that old, has annuaged us here in Ireland. Kentucky would

I have read Stephen A. Chase's own account of

signatures of DANIEL O'CONNELL, the autograph also of that just man, THEOBALD MATHEW, the arrest Temperance Apostle. Oh! may his name wake an Orthodox Friend admitting the principle that your tee-totaliers, throughout the States, to a pure ab-olition zeal! We have not sought for many other man's brotherhood to man is changed by the colo that actuated John Woolman and Anthony Benezel of whose consistent words and deeds, Irish Frien love to cherish the memory, as an illumination

genuine Quakerism?
Some urge that it was Stephen Chase's employ ment; and that he could not refuse to do the blo ding of those above him in authority. Are then our principles sunk so low, that any should be found among us to advocate a course like this? Are we to do the bidding of those from whom we receive our wages, without asking whether the monitor within approves, or not? Was it for such principles Of the many independent states into which eith-er continent of America is now divided, there are but two in which the forms of government can be said to be settled, or in which revolutionary excess-tant two longs, ensured buffeting and contumely, even unto the end? Strong as Quakerism is, (and I be lieve it is founded deep in scripture truth,) if its sup porters will defend such doctrines and transaction as these, I say let the whole fabric crumble in the

dust, and another more worthy rise upon its ashes.
Orthodox Friends of America, allow one, whe holds the same views that you do concerning the sacred truths of the New Testament, and who mos pected to have fallen, are that republic and that empire. In either, there are more than two millions of human beings held in a state of cruel slavery and legal death, who are bought and sold as goods and chattels, for the pecuniary advantage of men who pretend to the blessings, while they exhibit the vices and the crimes of civilization. To doubt that there is some great independing though present ces and the crimes of civilization. To doubt that there is some great independing, though unseen, punishment hanging over and to fall on either nation, somer or later, would be to doubt the justice of the ways of God to man—to deny the divine superior of the divin the balance, to influence your reception or rejection of a member? Are your doors thrown open to the summently deplorable—yet exhibits many phases of future improvement, and affords glimpses of hope to encourage the exertions of philanthropists, There is in the Spanish colony a feeling—as we have pointed out on more than one occasion—of apprehension as to the physical results of a continuance of slavery. There has been expressed—at least on paper—an anxiety to get rid of the control of the co

the slaveholding states of the United States. In the empire, as in the southern portion of the republic, public feeling on this subject appears deteriorating, rather than improving: to look to the future in either state, is almost to despair. In neither, does there are also allowed to the subject to the s

gency for the sake of reasoning, what, we ask, is the Ouchess of Sutherland. But they introduced the condition of public opinion on the same subject in the free states? Are not the free blacks treated on similar principles, even in them? And is it not a declared policy of almost the entire population of the Union to degrade them—to prevent their education. It would be useless for me to offer this the Union to degrade them—to prevent their education. country. It would be useless for me to offer this

underous scenes, such as two months ago were en-ated at Cincinnati? Let us but glance at the en-ted at Cincinnati? Let us but glance at the en-

There was on the 4th inst, a meeting at the Phile elphia Exchange to petition the Pennsylvania Leg lature to abolish punishment by death.

The excess of females over males in the whole opulation of Great Britain is stated to be 5.8,889.

THere is another disgraceful and shocking intance of American prejudice and brutality.

#### From the National A. S. Standard. Another Development of Colorphobia.

one of the series of Conventions now being field in Rhode Island, is in session in this town. The following resolution is now before the Convention, which was drawn up with reference to the case of brother Douglas, who, I am sorry to say, is not able to attend our meeting this evening.

Resolved, That prejudice against our colored population, as developed in proscription on our railways.

ulation, as developed in proscription on our railways, in churches, and almost all departments of society, is vulgar, cruel and murderous. Although prejudice has always prevailed to a

considerable extent in this town, I am happy to inform you that, by communicating these facts to the Convention, this evening, a sympathy was manifested for Frederick, before unknown.

GEORGE FOSTER.

#### From the Philanthropist. Law in Belmont County.

Dr. Bailey :- On the 10th of July, I was beset by a mob of some thirty persons, in this county. A gentleman present made a complaint before a Jus-tice against fourteen of the principal actors. They refused to be taken by the constable-combined and worked in the san e fields, and carried arms .-The case was carried before the Grand Jury at the next Common Pleas, and a bill found. At the late ession, eleven of the accused having been taken or urrendered, were tried, and fined \$15 each and imisoned forty-eight hours; and on the next morning the leader of the mob surrendered, and was fined \$30, and imprisoned forty-eight hours. The indictment was for a riot—about half a bushel of rotten eggs were thrown at me, and a great number of stones, but fortunately none hit me, owing perhaps to the drunkenness of the throwers. The court and its officers acted throughout with the utmost proprie ty. Judge Kennon, the presiding Judge, and the prosecutor, are democrats; the associates and She-riff are whigs. Ex-Governor Shannon, and W. Mil-ligan, Esqrs., (both democrats) appeared for the de-fendants, and C. C. Caroll, a whig, assisted the prostor. The charge of the Judge was characteris brief, and to the point.

tic, brief, and to the point.

The Jury agreed immediately, without a division; and it is proper that I should add, that the counsel for the defendants treated me personally with great courtesy and respect, and said no more hard words of apolition than were to be expected. Justice also would require me to say, that the counsel for the State entered warmly and heartily into the cause, and that the prosecutor made a very sensible speech, and C. C. Carroll an able and most energetic one.— So it seems democrats and whigs here, are ready to do even a third party abolitionist justice. Some have insisted that, if the democrats got the ascendhave insisted that, if the democrats got the ascena-ancy, abolitionists would receive no protection. saw no symptoms of it in this case. I feel thankful to God that my lot is east in such a country, and the trial has had no tendency to make a no-govern-

attempted, for I felt jealous of the honor of the cou-ty, and it would have pained me greatly to see it degrade itself as some other counties have done and when the verdict was given, I regretted that the law required the offenders to be imprisoned. Im-prisonment inflicts a disgrace which possibly does not leave the offender in the best condition for refor-

mation. Perhaps, however, this was the dictate of sympathy rather than of reason.

ELI NICHOLS.

From the New York Journal of Commerce. From Hayti.

We have Port au Prince papers to the 19th ult. article which appeared in the newspaper called 'Le Manifeste,' reflecting upon the conduct of the French Consul General; in consequence of which article, the Consul had demanded his passports. The state of the case is thus presented in 'Le Telegraph' of Dec. 19th:

The Manifeste having inserted on last Sunday 'The Manifeste having inserted on last Sunday a libel on Mr. Levasseur, Consul General of France, the public Attorney was directed by the Chief Justice to commence a prosecution against the editor of that paper. But Mr. Levasseur, thinking it not proper to await the issue of a trial to obtain due reparation,—notified the Government, after a short correspondence, that his official relations had ceased, and that he had retired to the corvette Berceau, there to await the orders of his Government. As the proceedings here have been in conformity As the proceedings here have been in conformity practice of ether nations, the good under between the two States will not be inter rupted. And whatever may be the result, the Government of Hayti will exert herself to strengther more and more the present relations, and to pursue strictly the principles of national law.

The following extract from a private letter re ceived in this city, gives the following particulars relative to the excitement prevailing there:

PORT AU PRINCE, Dec. 22d. For some time past, a report has been curren here, that arrivals of counterfeit money, to the amount of \$600,000, were being expected either from France or the United States, which caused our government to keep a close eye upon vessels arriv-ing from those quarters. Inquiries subsequently led to the detection of a Frenchman, the brother of the to the detection of a Frenchman, the brother of the Secretary to the French Consul, being ongaged in this new branch of financiering. He had been a resident of the city for many years, and but recently returned from a visit to France. Our authorities caused his dwelling to be searched, and succeeded in finding counterfeit money about the premises. The French Consul was immediately informed of this, and a request made that two French vessels of war, stationed on the roads, should search every vessel coming in, which measure resulted in the vessel coming in, which measure resulted in the seizure of the ship St. Jaques, from Havre, on board of which, counterfeit money, to the amount of \$300,000 in notes, was found most ingeniously con-\$300,000 in notes, was found most ingeniously con-cealed in marble tomb-stones, whereof her cargo partly consisted, consigned to the Frenchman. He was immediately arrested, but denies having any knowledge of the matter; and President Boyer de-livered him up to the Consul for transportion to France, on the ground that the counterfeit notes had been engraved in France, and the discovery have made by one of the French frigates, on board been made by one of the Frenzh frigates, on board of which he was then conveyed. Meanwhile, the notes were made a bonfire of. These transactions were considered by the Haytians as calling for an were considered by the Haytians as calling for an interference on the part of the press; in consequence of which, the papers were filled with insults on the Consul and the French nation, which statements induced the Consul to demand of the President induced the Consul to demand of the President publicly to declare that the removal of the prisoner on board the frigate had taken place at the instance of his—President Boyer's, request; to have him transported to France for trial.

transported to France for trial.

Boyer refused to comply, apprehending by such a declaration to excite public indignation. Hard words ensued, which cannot have been of a very flattering nature to the French, since the Consul had been induced to withdraw from the Island on the 18th inst. on board her man-of-war. Great excitement prevails here, and no one can tell what end this will come to. Meanwhile, expresses have been sent to Jamaica, and one of the French vessels has left for Martinique.

## CONGRESS.

Correspondence of the Pree American. TUESDAY, Dec. 29.

Another Development of Colorphobia.

South Kingston, R. I., Dec. 20, 1841.

On Saturday afternoon last, amidst a most furious snow storm. Frederick Douglas and myself, took passage in the cars of the Stomington and Providence Rail-road Company, for Westerly, twenty-four miles distant. Several spare cars were on the train, which would have accommodated more than the hundred passengers; but not more than ten or twelve were on board.

I entered a long car, and Frederick followed immediately after; but before he had entered the door, the conductor seized hold of his coat, and ordered him into the 'Jim Crow car.' I, of course, followed, and took a place with Frederick, in the 'cage;' in which we found several shovels, and other implements used in breaking paths; the seats were covered with snow, one door was fastened open to let out the cold, and produce a free circulation of air. All the light admitted through glass, was one ble, after a few miles, four smokers came in; three had their mouths stopped with cigars, the other had nice or rather an anology for one, which, to said a very dangerous to liberty. Gentlemen point to pane 7 by 9. To render our situation more agreeable, after a few miles, four smokers came in; three had their mouths stopped with cigars, the other had a pipe or rather an apology for one, which, to say the least, ought to be 'burnt out.' We felt inclined to open the shutters and suffer from the cold and snow, rather than endure the stifling smoke. If this does not already appear a serious matter, the sequel will prove it to be so. Frederick did not sit down, but stood, stamping his feet. He contracted a severe cold, in consequence of which, he has been scarcely able to leave the house for two or three days, and from which he may never fully recover.

One of the series of Conventions now being held in Rhode Island, is in session in this town. The manufactures is more than double the capital. That is produced by labor; it is, therefore, a question of Northern labor, and not of capital, on our side. How is it on the other side? There it is all capital. No labor, in the proper sense, is concerned, except that of the overseers. Mr. Levi Woodbury, who, as a Northern man with Southern principles, would not be suspected of doing injustice to that section, in his celebrated document on the Cotton Culture, published in 1836, estimates the capital employe in the raising of cotton, at \$771,000,000, of which the land was 340,000,000, and the slaves 403,000, 000; the cattle, taxes, tools, expense of overseers, and other items, made the rest. Here you see it is all capital. Yet gentlemen continually talk of Northern capital and Southern labor.

These ideas, it will be seen, are important in any discussion on the general interests of the country; and their bearing is by no means confined to the question of a tariff. There is one reply that I have not heard from any of the Northern gentlemen. It is, first, that the capital on which the present cotton product is grounded, is chiefly borrowed at the North Second, that but a very small part of it has been repaid, except by bankruptey. And third, that the number of pers are engaged in manufactures being set at only 700,000, the number of slaveholders is less by more than half—250,000 to 300,000 being the general estimate; while the comparative influence of manufacturing and of slaveholding may be judged by contrasting the looks of the country around Lowell and around Richmond; or the general aspect of Maryland, Virginia and the Carolinas with the general aspect of Massachusetts, Connecticut, and New Hampshire.

TUESDAY, Jan. 4.

An outrage upon decency-a scene. While petitions were in the course of reception, Mr. Arnold, of Tennessee, rose to make a privileged motion. He moved to reconsider the motion of Mr. Atherton, yesterday, to amend Mr. Fillmore's motion of reference. He did this, he said, in order to reply to Mr. Burke, of New-Hampshire; and forth-with he set off in a string of outrageous billingsgate against the New-Hampshire member, calling him a scendant of Burke the morderer, resurr He was in the midst of this disgrace &c. He was in the midst of this disgraceful work, when he was properly called to order. The point was mooted, and the Speaker thought, as the debate had taken so wide a range already, the member might be indulged, although there was no doubt he

vas quite out of order. An appeal was taken from this decision of the hair. As soon as this was done, the confusion and irregularity which followed were almost unprece-dented, even in that turbulent and disorderly body. Mr. Profil, calling for the yeas and nays on the appeal, said it would now be ascertained whether

House would deliberately sanction an overthrow of all order on that floor.

Mr. Arnold all this while kept on talking about every thing in the world, making personal allusions, and interlarding his remarks with that slang so peculiar to him; and it was with the greatest difficulty that he could finally be induced to take his seat, and have the question on the appeal takens.

have the question on the appeal taken.

But others got up—a Mr. Smith and Mr. Stanley

came near having a wordy quarrel, but this was checked in time—and divers other irregular speeches being made, a member moved an adjournment, which motion was carried, the House being perfectly disgusted with the whole scene. The worst of it is, the senseless motion of Mr. Arnold is in order, the first thing to-morrow.

## Correspondence of the N. Y. Tribune

Washington, Wednesday, Jan. 5. In the House to-day, Mr. Adams moved a correcion of the Journal in relation to abolition petitions presented by him, and with the Speaker, and one of wo others, conversed at some length. The whole matter was, finally, on motion of Mr. Merriwether, aid on the table, by yeas 97, nays 78. A personal explanation arose between Messrs.

Proffit and Arnold, relating to remarks of Mr. A's yesterday, in which he had compared Mr. P. to a esterday, in which he had compared Mr. P. to a ungry mouse on a trencher hunting crumbs. Mr. concluded that he would not condescend to noice any thing the gentleman might say now or here

Further conversation was broken off, and the or der of the day, the question on the appeal taken by Mr. Bowne from the decision of the chair, by which Mr. B's point of order was overruled, and Mr. Ar-Burke and Eastman, was taken up.

After a conversation of more than an hour on this

subject, the appeal was sustained by yeas 67, nays 59; and Mr. Arnold being thus confined to the strict prestion before the House, withdrew his motion to econsider the vote on the tariff question, and said ne would write out and publish the speech he in-ended to have made.

#### Correspondence of the N. Y. Journal of Commerc Anti-Slavery Petitions.

Mr. Adams asked if the discussion of the appe from the decision of the Speaker, on the reception of certain petitions, was not the unfinished business of the day, as he had given up his right to speak at that time, in order to receive the resolutions of the dessage, and he had given it up, on the expres

the floor when that question was settled, and he now appealed to the memory of the Speaker. The Speaker was not clear in his memory on the ubject, but thought the gentleman would be entitled to the floor, when the debate on the reference of his

etition came up.

Mr. Adams said he wished that question of reference of that petition with others before the House might be settled, as he had many petitions of the same nature, which he could not present until it was ame nature, which he could not pr

The Speaker decided that if the debate came up the gentleman from Georgia, Mr. Merriwether, was, entitled to the floor.

Mr. Merriwether said he had no disposition to dis-

uss abolition petitions, as he conceived they were ut the productions of fanatics, who were endeavoring to gain importance by creating agitation on the subject of slavery on this floor. He felt no disposition to aid them in their nefarious designs, and should move to amend the instructions offered by the gentleman from Massachusetts to the Select Committee, rhich were to revise the whole rules, to report in favor of abolishing the previous question, and adopting the one hour rule, when Mr. Adams only moved instruct the Committee to report a recission of the 21st rule.

Mr. Adams said he had withdrawn his motion to

mmit with instructions, and the motion for amendment was not in order. The Speaker thought the amendment of the gen

eman from Georgia was in order.

Mr. Wise took an appeal from the decision of the Mr. Wise took an appeal from the decision of the Chair, and after making some remarks, in which he said the mere recision of a rule was not the object of the gentleman from Massachusetts, but to get abolition petitions received on this floor, and he con-

tended that the amendment of the gentles Georgia proposed to take up the whole the rules; out as the discussion was not would withdraw his call for an appeal, an

the whole subject be laid on the ta Mr. Adams said the House had it would not lay this question on the table sequently the motion of the gentleman fr

ia could not be entertained.

The Speaker decided that it was in order, whole question was changed.

Mr. Adams asked the Speaker to state the

After some further remarks on the on After some turner remarks on the questi der, in which Messrs. Adams, Wise and was participated, the question was taken on Mi motion to lay the whole subject on the in decided by yeas and nays, as follows: y

mays 84.

Mr. Gamble then moved that all petitio same nature be laid on the table.

Mr. Adams asked that the yeas and nays be

on the first petition presented.

Mr. Gamble asked if the question could be Mr. Gamble asked if the question could be n the petitions separately. The Speaker said it could. Mr. W. C. Johnson asked if the question leen decided by the vote just taken. The Speaker said it had only settled the q

of reference. reference. The yeas and nays having been ordered, the

on was put and decided as follows; year in Mr. Adams said he wished to see som

in the Journal, and hoped that each petition be entered on the Journal, stating where om, and by whom it was presented.

Mr. Speaker. The gentleman's hope will gratified Mr. Adams. I do not ask for the year

at I do ask for a separate vote on each pe Mr. Stanley asked for the yeas on the s tition, stating that there was a great difference Ohio and New-York with some mem yeas and nays were ordered. Mr. Roosevelt, hoped the gentleman who to lay on the table would withdraw it for an

suffer him to ask a question. Mr. Gamble refused. The question was then taken, and decided a tws:—yeas 107, nays 83.

The balance of the petitions, nine in number n laid on the table.

Correspondence of the Journal of Comp

WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. Most of the time of the House, to-day, was up with proceedings on abolition peti be seen that the votes of the House to the subject at rest. They have refused, by majorities, to entertain petitions which, acc the decision of the Speaker, have been co as receivable under the rule

erent members, Mr. Payne presented a memorial from cert ens of Alabama in relation to a National Fo

Mr. Adams objected. Mr. Payne moved a suspension of the rules mit the same.

Mr. Adams said if the gentleman would a

suspend the rules for the admission of petitic erally, he should not object.

Mr. Payne said he had no objection to ac the modification, and

the modification, and
The motion prevailed, and petitions were
ed, commencing with the Territory of Iowa.
Petitions were presented from Iowa, by
Dodge, Wisconsin, by H. Dodge, Arkansa,
Cross, Alabama, by Messrs. Miller and Edwa linois, by Messrs. Casey and Stuart, Mi Mr. Gwin, Indiana, by Messrs. Payne, Cha Houston, Missouri, by Messrs. Kennedy, T Lane, Wallace, Craven, Louisiana, by Ohio, by Messrs. Stokely and Giddings. T gentleman presented a petition praying rogation of all laws authorizing the transp by sea, freeing slaves which may h

leagues from the coast.

Mr. Wise objected to the reception of the past it was the recognition of the principle of a in its worst form; and raised a question of or

Mr. Giddings replied, and denied that it as thing like abolition; but merely asked this liact in accordance with the Constitution, and draw its protection from the slave trade at set to give freedom to slaves who went to sea wi

consent of their masters.

Mr. Arnold called the gentleman to order, restion as one of order could be lengther restion.

The Speaker decided that the whole petition

not be received.

Mr. Giddings asked that the portion which

within the rules might be received.

Mr. Campbell, of South Carolina, moved the portion of the petition receivable be laided.

The yeas and nays were ordered on the and decided as follows: yeas 104, nays 29. Mr. Adams refused to answer. The Speaker ordered the roll to be called,

that the House must decide whether the gen from Massachusetts should be allowed to at defiance Mr. Giddings then presented a petition that the people of the free States may be

from all participation in the support of the in tions of slavery, or in aiding to hold any of the man family in bondage.

Mr. Wise moved to lay the question of rec Mr. Giddings asked it as a favor of the gen

from Virginia, to himself and his constitue he would withdraw his motion, and suffer i tion to lie over one day, to be debated. He the gentlemen from the North and South wa cide in that disposition of the petition.

Mr. Wise said he was willing to extra the said of the said he was willing to extra the said he was will not th courtsey to the gentleman from Ohio, but not do it at the expense of his constituents, suffer the incendiary to be introduced annotation.

The yeas and mays being ordered, the q laying on the table was decided as follows: Mr. Giddings then presented a petition

that no new State shall be admitted into the Constitution of which authorizes the he

Mr Wise moved that this petition be not On this motion the yeas, and nays, and decided as follows: yeas 102, nays
Mr. Giddings gave notice that he held petitions from some ten thousand of spectable inhabitants of Ohio, prayin ight be relieved from the duty of

ready had by the House, he should bound to withhold and return to the per their action.

Petitions from Ohio being in order, the sented by Mr. Dean and Mr. S. J. As presented among others, a petition pro-rescinding of the 21st Rule, to recog of petition, and to discountenance the p

nouncing and abusing the abolitionists.

Mr. Campbell moved that the question of n

On motion, the yeas and nays were order the same was decided as follows: yeas 98, Mr. Andrews presented a petition praying stitutional legislation on the subject of slav District of Columbia. The Speaker decities petition could not be received under the

Commerce of Boston for 1811. ARRIVALS. Brqs. Brigs. 27 68 10 39 25 15

122 137 203 356 420 529 553 467 465 432 96 84 113 April May 25 16 25 115 21 21 138 29 24 144 28 24 112 31 30 151 23 31 93 14 21 93 19 19 96 August Sept. Nov. 224 289 283 1227 4341 Coast 115 133 643 3506 Foreign 174 150 584 835

Of the Foreign arrivals, 1 ship, 10 barq and 587 schooners were British brigs Sicilian; 1 brig Spanish;

and 1 schooner Hamburguese; 1 schooner 4 barques and 6 brigs Sweedish; schooner Danish; 1 brig Russian; 1 (Galliot)—in all 606 Foreign vessels.

# THE LIBERATOR.

BOSTON:

FRIDAY MORNING, JANUARY 14, 1842.

## England and China.

es which have marke course of John Quincy Adams, perhaps econstable, the most irrational, the most , his vindication of England in her war-His lecture, having been in the Buston Nation from his own manu been very extensively read; but we begenerally been regarded with surprise and on. Its facts are but false suppositions is at war with itself; and its philosophy satisfactory. By this time, we doubt not, hed all England; for we do not believe onest and sane Englishman, who is preas that China is the criminal in this case. re of Mr. Adams is deserving of a critica nd we are glad to see the anno ers of this city, that Prof. Wm. ADAM. Harvard University, and recently conthe British India Society, is to give two he Temple, on the dispute between Chiand-the first, this evening, and the se w evening-in the course of which, he e the arguments and statements of the Adam is himself an Englishman-a gentle-

indowments-a genuine philanthropistmaster of his subject. We hope that he owded houses, and that he may be incliver his lectures in other places. easons which we need not state, why the nor pation should cheer the worthy leeeir presence. Tickets are for sale at 25,

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Priday, Jan. 7th

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ler, they were pro-l. Andrews, who in praying for the ecognize the right the practice of de-

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yens 190, nays 80 n praying for coset of slavery in the lker decided the under the rule.

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the Callander notice in the Mercantile

on the Chinese Question .- We are rejoic need two lectures on this great political nestion by Wn Adam, from Calcutta, an is already favorably known to many His extensive Oriental learning and his ry thing relating to the East, give over those persons who have of the globe. It is under in the discussion of the pre may expect a rich ocas, a skilful and effective use of them. may expect a rich treat, both as to the

#### The Safety of Emancination.

We had occasion to place in the 'Refuge of Op-' in our last number, certain extracts from shed in the New-England Puritan, written ing nortnern sojourner in Georgia, in which onter undertook to apologize for the slaveholding eavily the abolitionists, and to denounce the immediate emancipation as wild and chimeri-The wily, pro-slavery editors of the Puritan, the present state of the anti-slavery mind, is part of the country, would not allow such sentiments to be published with impunity, called apon, by a due regard to their subscription to say something which might seem to conflict views of their correspondent, but which, in expressed nothing of condemnation or aston In a note they very coolly added-

the correspondent will do an essential service i in his future letters, the facts and cir which would make it more unsafe to in Georgia than in the West Indies. The f those Islands will convice most people at of the safety and desirableness of emanciunless an essential difference can be shown

What vehemence of spirit, what moral indignation oul are here manifested! The correspondent of the Pantan was only advocating the prolongation of a ast system of whoredom and heathenism, on the heable and dangerous! This profligate, instead eing severely rebuked by the editors, is politely ed to show why it would be more unsuf to abolslavery in this country than it was in the West As if it were a question of consequences, and of principle! As if ' facts or circumstances' could wrong into right, or render robbery and sion damnatory in one country, and praiseworin another! As if any possible contingency, or le danger, could set aside the eternal laws of nural government of God!

The Puritan expresses no opinion on the subject ther endorses nor controverts the opinions of its Georgia correspondent. It admits, inferentially, that, d West India slavery, as to make that system of preservation ! It says that ' most people at e North' are inclined to be convinced, from the reof the experiment in the West Indies, that emanpation is both safe and desirable. But, mark! it bes not say that this is its own conviction. To do would offend the South, and might injure the cir-

slation of the Puritan in that quarter.

As to the 'safety and desirableness' of emancipait is impious to suggest a doubt, or to desire insmallon, in so plain a case. That there is nothing afe or desirable in slavery, this country already as full well; but there are other and very terrible coos which she has yet to learn, on this subject, she will be induced to break every yoke, and is the oppressed go free.

## New Poems.

The Birth, Last Days, and Resurrection of Jesus. Three Poems-By Sophia L. Little. Parelucket, R I 1841 pp. 156.

flare is genuine poetry in this neat little volume, in vigorous measure and in glowing lan-The soul of the writer is evidently very induced with the spirit of her glorious theme fell of reverential pisty and holy enthusiasm. ligion with her is something more than a name. It he life of Jesus-the baptism of the Divine Spirit. te are some modes of expression, in her poems; present a sectorian or theological aspect, and which exception will be taken by some; but every e mind will admire the truly devotional ton bey breathe, and the poetical genius which manifest. Whatever goes to exact the character Saviour is at all times valuable; but never more in when, as at the present time, attempts are made his mission, to associate him with Socrates d Plato, and to reject him as the great mediator bea God and man. We commend this volume to overs of good poetry and pious sentiment. It or sale at 25, Cornhill-price 42 conts a copy. We had present some extracts from it in another number.

## The Case of Lausford Lane.

celing was held on Monday evening last, a street Chapel, in relation to the interesting of Mr. Lane. He was present, and stated the ces connected with his case. He had with to of his children, which is all that he has as in able to parchase. He said he had paid of for himself, and \$250 for the child who was sent. He had raised all but \$600 to buy the rehader of his family. After hearing his statement meeting was addressed by Rev. Mr. Spear, Rev. Mr Himes, Rev. Mr. Thompson, and others A anpathy pervaded every heart. It was felt to case demanding immediate relief. A contribution taken up, and pledges were circulated, and the int received was \$126. A committee chosen to forward the designs of the meet is wishing to aid Mr. Lane can leave me Rev. Mr. Spear, No. 1 South Codar street Rev. Mr. Himes, No 2 Maple Place, or a 25, Cornhill. Whatever is to be done for Luns must be done quickly.

domestic institutions of he State; and it is so beneficial as an anti-slavery agency, that it merits a perpetuity of which the vigor of its own action will deprive the friends of the cause do not adopt the same measures, and some have from the beginning deemed this too trifling a one, while others have thought it too faallusion to the story of the Syrian by the waters of Jordan will be sufficient; while to the second, a more extended answer may be necessarf. True, the Fair, so large a little instrument has it now become, consumes much strength in the turning, and will be a more and more fatiguing operation from year to year, increasing as it does so greatly in size. Yet there never will be found wanting those who will withhold neither pains nor labor for the sake of thus advancing the cause. 'But it costs as much as it comesto,' say the economists. 'Twenty-six of you might have met, and subscribed a hundred dollars of exitement as please those who 'love the world.' year, increasing as it does so greatly in size. Yet might have met, and subscribed a hundred dollars each, and thus have raised, without trouble, from your own pockets, the sum you have taken so much pains to extract from the pockets of others. There is some truth in this. Without the Fairs of past years, we might have raised the money; but where would have been the happy influence on these occasions, of the crowds of those who would neither read nor hear respecting the cause, and whose first interest in it the fair the Fair may be made a means for good: but it will not be so to those who go round, one to another, and say, 'These are the meritorious.' He who is to judge us all has said, that when we have done all that has been appointed for us, we are to confess that we are unmeritorious servents; we have done that own pockets, the sum you have taken so much pains dates from the Fair of such or such a year? Where would have been the circles of anti-slavery in each town and village, continually enlarging in circumference? Successful as the Fairs are in a financial point of view, and this year more than ever, their great good consists in the diffusion of truth by conversation, -in the abatement of prejudice against per-

ture ones. They give the South assurance of the decompromise. Repent them often enough, and, like the spell engraved on the sabre of the great Sol- will be not consider that to some minds, a bust or por omon told of in Arabian story, though it were before trait is a gratifying substitute? steel gates guarded by griffons, 'the iron shall become soft, and the monsters flee.' This the monsters knew when they strove so strenuously in years gone by to bar every suitable hall against us-to prevent our ad-In giving some account of this occasion for the gratification of distant friends, it has been customary to mention the most remarkable and beautiful of the lt is by this powerful spell that the machinations We might as well try to catalogue all the kingdoms of the earth, and the glory of them, for a specimen of lumniating its advocates, have been so signally d the crowd of purchasers will wonder that, in the pres-sure of so busy a day, there was no time to note more tary see them, and count them evils; while the minds the crowd of purchasurs will wonder that, in the protheir various dyes as the rainbow, and vanished as selfish interests, take advantage of the perverted state quickly.

But even in the midst of that most laborious week, him to aid their treacherous designs. thronged as it was with the small duties and events use of freedom, moral impressions were produced most anxious to hear. They will not think, because the various works of taste and utility and skill which sorted, and striven in vain to disband. they had made so perfect for the cause's saks are not thereby cultivated, their ingenuity sharpened, their lesson from so light a text, let him remember that, as me who cannot draw the circle when furnished with

close the secrets of life.

tion. They make it their endeavor to do-not to outdo. very gem, a collection of illustrations of the cause iveness and separation than in any former year, sorts of people.' Thomas Moore and Thomas Camp Each town seemed, however, to have greatly in- bell, Elizabeth Fry, Dr. Madden and Father Mathew room in the city for such an occasion, and the fact of the trade in autographs is very brisk and successful its being obtained for anti-slavery purposes proves A crowd is gathering round the splendid tapestry

the evenings of Christmas week, the rich wreaths of devotion of them to the cause. Of how much sym door and window, drawing attention to the mottoes on beautiful things the emblems! We do not enjoy the pressed go free '- Plead for those who cannot plead | who are expressing their admiration; but we say le with them '- Liberty for the captive! '- Now is for the cause's sake to the hearts that offer them. the accepted time, &c. Observe at the apper end of But in unpacking the foreign contributions, con the hall the Haitian flag, red and blue, ( the blue another cause of offence to our unknown Dyslogistic the half the faithin flag, red and bille, ('the blue above,') mingled with the stripes and stars, and sur-mounted by the Haitian arms—the tree of Liberty, marvellous knotty word, to which are appended three growing out of what the old border minstrelsy calls 'a scrolls of parchment, inscribed as follows: plump of spears '-emblematical of Freedom by force of arms. Here are placed the various articles illustrative of that interesting country, the futurity of which must tell so powerfully far weal or woe upon the destinies of the descendants of Africa. Here are that Christian (!) Represented the Augean stable-of the destinies of their coins—their conchology—their natural productions—(of which tsa is one. Think of New England heirs supplied with ten hereafter from of arms. Here are placed the various articles illus-New-England being supplied with ten hereafter from so near a neighbor!) - models of their fruits, their

The Eighth Massachusetts Anti-Stavery Fair. | papers-pamphlets-State papers-medals of their This Fair may now fairly be considered one of the great men-sketches of their scenery, &c. &c.

Observe, flowing like the drapery of a tent from the centre of the hall, the folds of the stars and stripe mingled with the red and white cross of Scotland and it, by destroying the occasion of its existence. All England, beneath which are arranged the valuable

contributions of the women of Glasgow.

See on the book-table, the new mezzotinto of Lucretia Mott, the lithograph of Thompson, and the tiguing and expensive. In reply to the first class, an beautiful miniatures of Clarkson; and on the table opposite, the bust of Garrison : and now listen to the letter which a group of the friends are reading.

In the published account of what was done by cer-tain abolitionists, in Boston, consequent upon the last Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Fair, was related an act

of excitement as please those who 'love the world.'

Let not your good be so administered that the Adversary should have ground to say, 'See, how these abolitionists praise one another!' Remember that

we are unmeri rious servants: we have done that which it was our duty to do. Accept this word of

To Maria Weston Chapman.

Most gratefully do we accept it, unknown but tru friend: for it is true friendship to give faithful warning at the risk of giving offence. But you mistake versation,—in the abatement of prejudice against persons of color and against abolitionists,—and in the faWhen a man or woman does right in the midst of a iliarizing of the public mind to the idea of the world lying in wickedness, at the most imminent peril abolition of slavery. This last is the great work to of person and reputation, is it not becoming the few be effected. Those who shun the lecture-room, can- who appreciate right conduct, to cry, ' Well and faithnot help receiving the anti-slavery impress from the fully done?' This is not flattery, but fidelity. It is Fair. Those who will not read tracts, will read pla-identifying ourself with a righteous cause at the right cards, and therefore our 'Wisdom utters her voice time. William Lloyd Garrison and Lucretia Mott from the corners of the streets.' Those who skip anti- have done their duty-God bless and strengthen them slavery editorials do not fail to con over anti-slavery They are reviled, and persecuted, and systematically advertisements; and through means of these, the calumniated and misrepresented by those who know idea-anti-slavery-has gone into every city, hamlet, themselves base liars in the deed, as always has been and family in the land, with all the power of a tre- the case with every conspicuously good man or wo mendous tract distribution. Eleuth Massachusetts man, since creation, and as ever will be the case whit ANTI-SLAVERY FAIR!' The words are a spell. They it continues to be the wicked man's nature to hat aggest volumes in their comprehensiveness.

In New-Orleans, and Savannah, and Mobile, and We wish not to praise in the sense in which ou Richmond, they have resounded. Like the word on anonymous friend uses the term; but there is a differ which a temperance lecture was once delivered, eve- ence between good and evil, right and wrong; and ry syllable is the text for a sermon. They contain a while we abjure flattery, it is well to remember that densed history of past labors, and a promise of fu- the heaviest prophetic denunciations are uttered against those who confound the precious with the termination of our State against slavery; and at the vile.' As to the bust and portrait question, in itself North, they make the truth attractive without disguise | considered; would not our friend like to see any good man or woman? But, supposing that impossible,

From this incident we learn a lesson. We will no say to a brother in the cause, ' Your collar ' curiously cut,' and your perpetually worn broad-brimmed hat, are an offence to us, being an obstinate flattering of vertising, and to break up our meetings, in the vain George Fox, who was but an unmeritorious servant. idea that force of arms could conquer strength of will. No! we see deeper The dress he wears is, to him what bust and picture are to others-a token of that rare, high excellence in human character-fidelity nations. Time would fail us in doing so this year. sectarism, bigotry, envy, hatred and malice, all endeavoring to destroy the anti-slavery cause, by ca the arts and manufactures of each was to be found at fented. Still, as before the base and treacherous efthe Fair. It would be useless to say- for particu- forts which have been made to slander them, stand lars, see advertisements,' for not a tenth of the ar- Unitarian Hingham, and Orthodox Andover, and ticles were mentioned in the advertisements. The Quaker Lynn, and Presbyterian Glasgow, side by munificent and tasteful contributions of the friends of side at the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Fair, each reour cause in England and Ireland, did not arrive un- joicing to help the other to do good. Who can help til the second day of the Fair; and no one who saw seeing the collateral, incidental, and unavoidable ben respecting them than that they were as beautiful in filled with personal hatred, and mean ambition, and of mind of the bigot and the sectory, and make use of

This observation will unlock to the enquirer th growing out of the one great duty of sustaining the art and mystery of the secession from the anti-slavery cause, which took place a year and a half since, and which will be lasting as the moral nature. As it is which calls itself new organization-Emancipation for the sake of these that the Fair is yearly held, it is Society-Abolition Society; and, when it can gain of them that the advocates of liberty afar off will be any thing by it, scruples not to use the name of the

As we continue our walk round the hall, greeting here more particularly described, that they were not the long tried and dearly beloved associates of former truly appreciated. They would be mistaken indeed years, and welcoming the new volunteers to the lain thinking so. Their contributions compelled a bors of the cause, a few things strike the eye which murmur of admiration from the Boston public, and must not be left unmentioned. Those crimson damask did much toward solving the difficult problem which tabourets are presented by William Brown, a young has so puzzled philosophers and philanthropists- apprentice of Messrs. Kittredge & Blake. They whether we should christianize the better to civilize, show that skill and ingenuity are not confined to the or civilize the better to christianize. 'Christianize white youth. Among the articles on that Glasgow first!' is the lesson to be derived from the Massachu- table is a lot of pincushions, which are of more valu setts Anti Slavery Fairs. Those who instituted them in our eyes than things far more beautiful. They are began by seeking righteousness; and their taste was marked, 'For the anti-slavery cause, from an old woman of 85.' And so may all these fair young heads skill increased. For every sacrifice of time, or means, with their clustering locks that now surround us, be or talents, to the good of others, a reward, heaped up true to whatever aspect of the cause of humanity shall and running over, was poured into their own bosoms, be presented to their age! Here are little articles through the enlargement of heart, the training of in- marked, 'The labor of an invalid for the anti-slavery tellect, and the increase of ability which fidelity to cause.' There are book marks from London-th the principles of freedom and justice has given them. work of a child of 9 years old, the son of Mrs. Be-If any one smile at the deduction of so weighty a van, who would not see his mother's beautiful con-

tributions depart without adding his little gift To Elizabeth Pease, Mrs. Bevan, Miss Ashurs the arc, is he to whom a day of living does not dis- Miss Sturge, Anne Kuight, and the various friends they have enlisted in the cause, are presented the fer-Between fifty and sixty towns participated in this vent thanks of the American Abolitionists, and the effort. As the representatives of most of those in blessing of the American slave will be upon them. Massachusetts were on the spot, no further specifica- One of the London friends desires that a valuable case tion is needed of the various amounts furnished by of articles may be credited to the women of Glasgow, each. Emulation is generally allowed to be a good as their animated appeal in behalf of the cause wa secondary principle ; but in carrying forward the anti- the circumstance that called it forth. Here is beet slavery cause, its advocates soon live beyond emula- sugar from David Lee Child; and there the anti-sla-We present this year no plan of the Hall, and the made by Lydia Maria Child. How truly may it b arrangement of the stalls, as there was less distinct- said of this effort for the cause, that it is made by 'all creased both the amount and the beauty of its contri- | Lord Morpeth, George Thompson, Thomas Clarkson butions. Amory Hall is perhaps the most beautiful and O'Connell, have all given their names for it, and conclusively how much better the crime of slavery is from Ireland, the like of which is never seen here for now understood in Boston, than it was a few years elaborate beauty; and those who know how so skilfully to guide the needle, need not envy the feats of the In absence of the customary plan of the Fair, let pencil. But the pencil too has been enlisted. Paintour distant friends imagine the lofty Amory Hall, ings, drawings, sketches, etchings, &c. of every style, 45 feet by 65, or thereabouts, brilliantly lighted on proclaim the accomplishments of the donors, and their running pine trained like arabesques round every pathy, and self-denial, and self-sacrifice, are all these each entablature: Break every yoke '- Let the op- sight of them less than the rest of the Bostonians, or themselves '- Remember those in bonds as bound at the moment, for our absorbing emotion is gratitud

## To WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON,

\*Doubted to be birch by some botanists and b manufactures - their antiquities - files of their news | some old schoolingsters .- P. T. Publisher of the Twi

Sentiment or Devout Wish.

As Hercules took advantage of a river, and turne it through the Augean Stable, may W. L. G. be enabled so to turn the great tide of public opinion, unti slavery be altogether washed away from the land.

MEMORANDUM.

It has been suggested, that the article now offered for acceptance, might as properly be presented to W. L. G., as an emblem of that huge moral ' Club' which he has so long and so ably wielded against slavery, and in favor of the destinies of his beloved, though degraded country. Be it so: and as Franklin said o s gold-headed cane, which he left by will to general Washington- Were it a royal sceptre, he were worthy of it."

Sentiment. "Great is truth, and it shall prevail."

MEMORANDUM AGAIN.

A lively Irishman gives his opinion (unasked-no thing unusual) that this Herculean cane or staff might be used with the greatest propriety and effect by W L. G. at the head of the army of American abolition ists, as honorary Drum Major to that phalanx : and he also begs to offer the following lines, as a

Sentiment.

Until Slavery sinks in oblivion away; And the sun of true freedom at length shall arise, To rejoice the whole globe, and to gladden the skies!

With the mingled mirthfulness, exalted benevolent feeling, and just appreciation of character of this unknown friend, we heartily sympathise; but we should be one-sided, indeed, did we not comprehend also the mind which denies expression to such ideas, lest their expression should be injurious to itself or others. But with the minds (and there are too many such) who are tired of hearing Aristides called the just, and therefore want to ostracise bim, we reco of Lafontaine, in E. Wright's perusal of the dinirable translation.

For a part of the contribution of Anne Knight, con sisting of evangelical books from the Sunday School Depository, in Pater Noster Row, we are doubly grateful; both for the sake of the value of their sale to the cause, and for that true kindness which prompt ed a selection that she thought likely to be useful to an association composed of 'all sorts of people,' hete rodox as well as orthodox in their belief. Here is a heart which, deeply imbued as it is with orthodox doctrines, yet cannot treat like abhorred Samaritans, my who are engaged in doing good; but, while i ids them, would fain convert them from what it considers fatal errors. Will Anne Knight receive our as surance of warm gratitude in behalf of all her Amerian associates in the cause, and peculiar gratitud from such of them as differ from her in theological opinions? Such differences need not be divisions, and nay, as in this instance, be the occasions of peculiar and heartfelt union. It need not trouble heretical abditionists, that their orthodox associates honestly be lieve that they will be condemned by God here fer -it is the making use of double dealing to procure their condemnation on false pretences here, that has cast on orthodoxy a reproach, from which such con duct as that of Anne Knight delivers it.

Most of the rich offerings of Ireland are yet unmen tioned; and as we look upon their beauty, and see how much taste, and thought, and industry have been lavished upon them by the friends in Dublin, Limer ick, Cork, Waterford, Wexford, Bandon, Mallow Athlone, Youghall, and Guernsey, it is no wonder that we lose, for a moment, our New-England exactitude of manner, (stiffness, as Frenchmen and Southerners call it.) and exclaim in our enthusiasm- Erin. Mayourneen! Erin go bragh!' We all gather round to see the medal of Father Mathew, the books of au tographs of Richard Webb and Dr. Madden, and the Irish Souvenir of William Arnott, all containing manuscript descriptions and felicitous sketches of charac ter. We wish the purchasers joy of such interesting things-and long-suffering, too; for every brother and sister in the cause will borrow them. Of George Fox's autograph in one of the volumes, thichard D. Webb, certifies that it is a veritable George Fox, cut from an old book, once his, by the friend who owns it, and given to him, Wobb: 'and I,' he adds, 'give it to thee, oh, gentle Jon than!' And Jonathan thanks thee, gifted and generous Irishman, in the vehemeney of his spirit; at least so much of him does, as has een made capable, by being abolitionized, of comprehending such a true and exalted soul as thine! To to be administered by them as far as the means the Webbs, the Haughtons, the Allens, of Dublin-to placed at their disposal will admit. the Cork Ladie's Anti-Slavery Society-to the Pooles, the Fishers, the Jennings, the Whites, the Hyndmans, the Huttons, and all the true hearts that love Freedom, with whom we are thus united in a principle transcending the limits of country and clime, we sake of that grea and fundamental cause, whose ser- Littleton, Friday, Jan. 7th, 1842. The President, Dr. vants we all are. It is possible that (greatly as we de- Farnsworth, in the chair. Prayer was offered by Dea. sire to know them, and to make particular mention of Cragin: Dr. Cowdrey of Acton, H. A. Bancroft of their gifts, that they may enjoy the pleasure they have Groton, and Albert Leighton of Westford, were apgiven us,) the names of many may have escaped us.

In the process of hastily unpacking, the names of

On motion of Mr. Boutell, of Groton, all person In the process of hastily unpacking, the names of some may have been lost. But there is a book, in present, or who may be present, were invited to take which every one of these deeds of love is recordedthe book of this world's destiny; of which such deeds, even the least of them, will illuminate every future

Never were the numbers in daily attendance at the hall so large, or apparently so deeply interested. The Fair was a social anti-slavery exchange, where persons came daily to meet their friends, and which they never left without purchasing something. It afforded an excellent opportunity for the abolitionists, who had long known each other by report, to become personally acquainted; and groups were gathered together in conversation, in all parts of the room. Here a circle round Charles Lenox Remond—there another round William Lloyd Garrison. Here stands Lord Morpeth in conversation with Isaac T. Hopper. There Mr. Pierpont, with Enoch Mack, editor of the Disciple; and yonder Dr. Channing. Anon comes one who did not wait till fair weather days like these to visit the Fair, but whose encouraging presence and aid have been regularly given for many years-Judge WARD. Then enter S. J. May and S. May, of Leicester, and while all are congratulating each other upon the change in public sentiment since those days when the word anti-slavery filled the city with vio lence, and he was a bold man who dared utter it, enter friends Pillsbury and George Foster, bringing with them the news of the mobs they left behind them in Rhode-Island, raised to repel the efforts of the abolitionists in that State to secure equal privileges of citizenship for the black man and the white man. Thus are we temporarily in the sunshine, while the tempest is beating on our friend Abby Kelley, and the rest, only 40 miles off. While this news is running round the hall, comes John A. Collins, fresh from Philadelphia, bearing cheerful greetings from the Pennsylvania friends. The cause, he tells us, never looked as bright there. The Standard-that Standard we labored so hard to raise when he who bore the Emancipa tor fainted -is the stainless banner the 'Pennsylvania Freemen 'choose to rally round. From New-Hampshire, too, comes good news. The Herald of Free dom is to be nobly sustained. The women of Dover are at their post; and we hasten to pack a box of the beautiful English contributions, with some from Kingston and Plymouth, and despatch it to their aid. Were it only for the privileges afforded by this season, of seeing and hearing from distant friends, it would be indeed, as good John Woolman says, 'a strengthening opportunity; and all returned to their respective homes after the exertions of the week, with a feeling of satisfaction amid their fatigue, that made them ' Scorn delights and love laborious days,' albeit not very heroic ones, as the world understands the word, if so they might do somewhat of the work that

> In behalf of the Committee, M. W. CHAPMAN.

now lies before the United States to accomplish.

The following sums have been received, Chapman, for the Liberty Bell. From

Lucy Gates,
Graham house,
Sarah Ricketson,
Christopher Robinso
Joseph Congdon,
James B. Congdon,
Ladies in S. Orange,
Angelina Daggett,
Mariha A. Daggett,
Polly Tyler. Polly Tyler, Catherine Sargent, H. G Chapman, Friends in Dennis, 1 31 5 00 10 00 S. H. Earle, N. B. Berden, S. E. Sewall, Andrew Robes 2 00 Daniel P. Parker 10 00 S. E. Coues, Francis G. Shaw, A. Farnsworth, Friends in Upton, E. P. F. mes H. Howland. 12 00

Received of H. S. P. Cotton, and forwarded to th Neceived of H. S. P. Cotton, and torwarded to the Vigilance Committee, N. Y. (without including it in receipts of Fair,) 600
Cash and articles as follows, for the general purposes of the Fair. Tr This does not, of course, include the donations from any of the towns whose re-

presentatives were present.
Robert F. Walcutt,
Lois S. Whitney, Jane Knapp, Unknown friend, Lucy Gates, William Brown. 15 00 M. G. Webster,
A distant friend,
A few ladies friendly to the cause, 17 00 5 00 2 50 Valuable box of butter and refresh ments, from Valuable box of butter and refres ael H. Brown and family. Mrs. Brewster, A. Shaw and S. Ford, Mr. Rogers, Rhoda F. Richardson, William Marshal!, Ladies in Bolton and Harvard, Messra Folcom and Regionan 5 00 Messrs. Folsom and Boardinan, 3 00 From various friends in the city, donations of cak fectionary, fruit, &c. amounting to about \$60 00 Mrs. Morrill, 10 00 Hyannis, 22 00

Names of cities and towns which participated in the

Fair. Abington, Nantucket, Duxbury, Sudbury, Roxbury, Lynn, Stonelia Salem, Concord, Hingham, Scituate, Haverhill, Andover, Brookline, Kingston, South Orange, Cambridge, Danvers, Worcester, Newburyport, Braintree, Boylston, Royalston, Shrewsbury Southboro' Bolton, Harvard, South Reading, Leicester, Milton, Townsend, Upton, West Brookfield, Groton, Dover, Wrentham, Taunton, Walpole, Northampton, Philadelphia, Boston, Portland, New-York, Glasgow, Manchester, Darlington, Hyannis, Dublin,
Mallow,
Youghall,
Guernsey,
Athlone,
Bandon. Cork, Limerick, Waterford, Wexford, New-Bedford, Holliston,

Possibly other towns may have aided, but ther names have been reported to the Managers.

After having paid the expenses of the Fair, and dis charged the responsibilities of the Boston Female Anti-Slavery Society to the Liberator, the Treasurer, Wendell Phillips, was requested to pay all that should remain in his hands to S. Philbrick, the Treasurer of the Massachusetts Society.

From our long experience of the fidelity of the

Board of Managers to the principles of the cause, as well as their knowledge of what appropriations its best interests demand, none of us deemed it necessary to accompany the sum with specifications; knowing that whatever support is needed by our America Society, or any of its operations, whether in the way of periodicals, publications or agencies, will not fail In behalf of the Committee

N. W. CHAPMAN

## Middlesex Co. A. S. Society.

The Middlesex Co. A. S. Society held its regul

seats, and participate in the deliberations of the meet-

Desultory remarks were made by several individuals. Mr. Stone, of Groton, offered the following res

Resolved. That the present condition of this nation s most critical and interesting-one which demands the interest, energy, and perseverance of the friends

of liberty. Messrs Collins and Remond were added to the be

ness committee. Voted to adjourn to half-past 1 o'clock.

The Society met agreeably to adjournment, and voted to hold a meeting this evening.

The resolution under discussion in the morning, came in order for discussion, and was defended by Bancroft of Groton, Collins of Boston, Stone of Groton, Hall of do. and Remond of Salem. Voted to adjourn to half-past 6 o'clock this even

Voted, That we hold a meeting to-morrow. Mr. Remond made a powerful speech. EVENING SESSION.

Resolution No. 1 was adopted.

The following resolutions were introduced, and Mr. Remond made a most powerful and thrilling speech in their defence:

Resolved. That it is as impossible for a christian to be a slavebolder as it is for him to be a worshipper of Juggernaut.

Resolved, That it is our duty to direct our efforts to abolitionize THE PEOPLE-the great mass of the people; believing that in them is our only hope for the peaceful abolition of slavery in our country.

Resolved, That, as abolitionists, we have nothing to do with the office of the christian ministry, but tha we proclaim an exterminating war upon pro-lavery, wherever we find it, whether in the ministry or laity, in the halls of Congress, of our Legislatures, or among our politicians. Adjourned. SATURDAY MORNING SESSION.

Came together at 10 o'clock, the President Dr Farns worth, in the chair.

Prayer was offered by Mr. Collins, of Boston.

The Secretary being absent, H. A. Bancroft, of Groton, was chosen Secretary pro-tem.

The resolutions' discussed at the evening session and lying upon the table, were again brought up, and elicited remarks from Mr. Bancroft of Groton. Re mond of Salem, and Collins of Boston, made thrilling nd soul-cheering speeches in defence of anti-slavery principles, and in support of the resolutions under discussion, which called forth repeated bursts of ap lause. Adjourned to 2 o'clock.

Met agreeably to adjournment. The resolution were again brought up for discussion, and defended by Mr. Collins of Beston, Remond of Salem, Bancroft, Hall, Boutelle, Stone, and Needham, of Groton, Hartwell of Littleton, and were adopted by the conven-

The following resolution was submitted by H. A.

Bancroft, and adopted by the convention:
Resolved, That we as abolitionists, caution all lovers of liberty and Freedom, far and near, to avoid the public house kept by Mr. BUTTERFIELD on Littleton Common, as they would avoid any known public

N. B. The N. Y. A. S. Standard and N. H. Herald of Freedom will please publish the above resoluling through the town of Littleton, Mass.

Voted. That the thanks of this society be presented to the proprietors of this house, for their generous kindness in loaning it for the present occasi

AMOS FARNSWORTH, President. H. A. BANCROFT, Secretary.

More Persecution on account of Complexion. The writer of the following is a respectable and worthy colored Methodist minister of this city.

ASTORIA, Dec. 17th, 1841.

To Mr. John Carter, owner of the Astoria stages : SIR-Your conduct towards me shows that with you the character of a man is of no avail, but that you neasure respectability by the color of the skin. (Acts, 17th chapter, 26th verse ) Thus you have not hesi tated to drive from the stage, on the public highway, in a tremendous storm on the 17th inst. a fellow-man, for no other cause than that he was of AFRICAN instead of Anglo-Saxon descent. My business, although of the greatest importance, was deemed of no consequence in your estimation, and I was compelled to remain all night at a house on the way-side, (Mr. L. Woolford's.) Such conduct on your part, your barbarian ancestors would have blushed to acknowledge. You admitted, that if my business was urgent, I might ride on the outside of the stage, in the sta to New-York, but that I should pay the same fare as the more favored inside Anglo-Saxon passengers. (Psalms, 87th chapter, 14th verse.) This I refused to do, from an unwillingness to countenance imposi-

. This treatment of yours towards me is similar to that of a person who was one of the managers of the steamboat Lexington, which ill-fated vessel was soon after destroyed by fire. (Matt. 7th chapter, 12th verse.) You know not what judgments the Almighty has in view for the unjust and the oppressor, and I therefore say-to you, ' Beware! for God is no respecter of persons.

I am, sir, one of that oppressed race whom history informs produced a Hannibal, a Toussaint, a Dumas, and others-equal in intellect to any descendant of the barbarians of Northern Europe. Then let such take heed to themselves, in due order. (Acts, 5th chapter, 38th and 39th verses.)

Yours, respectfully, N. C. W. CANNON, of Boston, Mass

### State Legislature.

The Legislature of Massachusetts was organized, on Wednesday of last week, by the choice of Josiah Quincy as President of the Senate, and Thomas H. Kinnicutt as Speaker of the House of Representatives. Benjamin Stevens was elected Sergeant at Arms, and Ldther S. Cushing Clerk, on the part of the House; and Charles Calhoun Clerk, on the part of the Senate Petitions should now be forwarded with the least possible delay, IP not through the Post Office, but by private conveyance, addressed to some particular member, or directed to 25, Cornhill. It remains to be seen by the action of the Legislature, what progress our cause has made during the past year in this State

Tr Our editorial quarters, in the present number, are occupied with a highly graphic and eloquent description of the late Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Fair. The room could not be devoted to a better purpose.

We intended that the communication of Lewis ord should accompany the proceedings of the Abington Congregational Church, in our present number; but it is necessarily excluded by the pressure of other matter until next week.

The proceedings of the Worcester county meeting, at Barre, are postponed for want of room.

In this city, on Sunday last, very suddenly of apoplexy, Hon Russel Freeman of Sandwich, 62, formerly collector of the port of New-Bedford.

At Cambridgeport, 4th inst. Anjenette, fourth daugh ter of Leter M. Howard Jr. 3 years and 6 months.

## NOTICES

LECTURES ON THE CHINESE WAR. Mr. William Adam, formerly of Calcutta, will deliver at the Masonic Temple two lectures on the subject of the War between Great Britain and China, with especial reference to the recent Lecture of Hon. John Quincy Adams. The first Lecture will be on FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 14th, at 7 o'clock, and the second on the following evening. Tickets admitting to both lectures, 50 cents—to be had at Ticknor's, corner of School and Washington Streets, at Little & Brown's 112 Washington street, at 25 Cornhill, and

#### TO THE ANTI-SLAVERY FRIENDS IN BOS-TON

Ton.

The tenth annual meeting of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society will be holden in this city in the Meloden, on Wednesday, the 26th inst., and will continue, probably, its sessions for three days. The present prosperous condition of the society—the public reception to be given to our colored brother Remond—the presentation of the Irish Address, with its present prosperous contained in the second of the presentation of the Irish Address, with its one hundred thousand Irish signatures—the reports to be made by our delegates, recently returned from Europe—and the other important business to be brought before the meeting—render it important that this, the first decade of this Society, should be celebrated with a spirit and interest never before witnessed among us. It is expensive for delegates to take lodgings at public houses—Many of our most efficient co-adjutors are unable to attend our annual gatherings, on account of this expense. We want all such to attend this meeting. When they come among us, they ought, they must receive our hospitality—The committee are anxious to be enabled to announce to all the friends in this Commonwealth, ten days before the time, that the hospitalities of the city will be extended to all who may come up to this meeting. To this end, the committee carnestly request the city tended to all who may come up to this meeting. To this end, the committee earnestly request the city friends with as little delay as possible, to send in their address with the number of delegates they can accom-modate, to H. W. Williams, 25 Cornhill. JOHN A. COLLINS, SAMUEL PHILBRICK, FRANCIS JACKSON,

Boston, Jan. 5, 1842. NORFOLK COUNTY ANNUAL MEETING.

The annual meeting of the Norfolk County Anti-Slavery Society will be held in Dedham, on Wednes-day, the 19th of January, 1842, in the Town Hall, at 9 o'clock, A. M. Wm. Lloyd Garrison, John A. Col-lins, Frederick Douglas, and other friends from a dis-tance are expected to be present. A full attendance of the friends of the slave, from all parts of the county, is earnestly requested.

JOSIAH V. MARSHALL, Rec. Sec.

## WOMEN'S CONFERENCE.

A quarterly meeting of the Essex County Women's Anti-Slavery Conference will be held at the house of Joseph W. Hale, in Haverhill, on Thursday, the 20th of Jan. at 10 o'clock, A. M. A general invitation is extended to friends. extended to friends.

SOPHIA G. PARKER, Rec. Sec. Haverhill, Jan. 3, 1842.

## BRISTOL COUNTY.

The semi-annual meeting of the Bristol County Anti-Slavery Society will be held in Taunton, on Thesday, Feb. 1st, commencing at 10 o'clock. The friends of the chuse throughout the county are earnestly invited to be present. We hope to see large delegations from Westport, Dartmouth, Fall River, and Assonet. Distinguished advocates of the cause from Boston and elsewhere are expected to be present to help us on in the good work. Let us all be there WM. C. COFFIN, Secretary.

22 37 03 56 20 33 33 67 21 21 24 16 21 16 65 32 24 11 177 barques, 73 br But these are not the only remains of the brutal,

But these are not the only remains of the brutal, ferocious ages of baronial England. With all our liberty, all our democracy, all our Christianity, all our refinement, we still cling to the code established by cut-throats, still bow in deference to thirst for blood. Our legislators, our law-makers, still say

that we cannot be governed without gibbets, cannot render life secure without taking it away! The statute book is still stained with the punishment of

death, and our courts are still required, by our wise and humane legislators, to commit judicial murder Yet public opinion is in advance of the law, and our

legislators are too barbarous for their constituents. Why has not this law been long since repealed? And why will it not be repealed at the very next

ession of our legislature? The only plea which either moralists or legisla

First Fruits of the Western Rail-Road,

The Daily Advertiser says the gentlemen from Rochester, N. Y. brought with them a barrel of for ground on Monday from wheat taken from the sign and threshed that morning. The barrel was also ing in the forest at Rochester on Monday memory. The flour was used at the dinner at Boston on The

The Transcript of Thursday acknowledges as

The Transcript of Thursday acknowledges as a to membrance of the glorious event, the receiving of loaf of bread and a package of fine table salt, wheat from which the former was made was ground on Wednesday morning at Canandaigus, N. Y. as the latter was made at the same time at Syracus. Also, some fine rolls, made from grain that was in sheaf on Monday, and was bolted on Wednateday.

Rochester!
The Mercantile Journal says that candles made New-Bedford on Monday morning, were burning Albany on the evening of the same day-alba; flour threshed and ground at Rochester on Mon

morning, was made into bread, and used at val on Thursday, at the United States Hole

val on Thursday, at the United States Hotel: The barrel of flour was accompanied with a barrel of said from Syracuse, which was made from suline water the teas bubbling in the spring on Monday morning. In salt was also used at the fostival. A friend inform us that he saw at Albany, on Tuesday last, a load a cod-fish selling at the rate of four cents a pound. The fish was conveyed thither over the Great Wester rail-road from this city.

An Empty Treasury!

An Empty Treasury.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Dec. 3le.

Correspondence of the Journal of Commerce,

The Treasury, I understand, is empty. Mr. Westbury, I am told, says it is the first time since the aganization of the Government, that the Treasury is been entirely empty at the end of the year. You we aware that the Congress pay bill passed a few days go. This morning the members were auxious togetheir money. Some of them needed it. But it was not to be got. There is not one cent in the Treasur, or at the command of the Government, to meet the appropriation.

Louis Phillips.

The Ring of the French has written a letter to the American people, through their President, Mr. Tyte thanking them in the warmest terms, for the coing hospitality and respect with which they received in beloved son, the Prince de Joinville; and to President Tyler he expresses his sincere obligations for the distinguished manner in which he received and entertained the Prince.

The Bostonians are not content with owning

The Bostonians are not content with owning railroads which intersect every portion of their. State, but they are investing large amounts in die enterprises. Some time since they took hold of a in the great railroad chain in Western New-Ywhich was an unfinished portion of that great mand soon put it in a way of completion. In Calle the content of the state of the state. The Bostonians have taken the state.

the stock. The Bostonians have taken

the stock. The Bostonians have taken the road in band, and will shortly have that enterprise in successful operation. Even in Pennsylvania do we find the enterprise at work, and this capital seeking lines ment. Two thousand shares were taken but a six messive in the Reading railroad by the capitals of Boston. Much of the stock in the Southern all roads is in the hands of Eastern men. This is assist in the hands of Eastern men. This is assist the interpretation of the stock in the Southern all roads is in the hands of Eastern men. This is assist that the stock in the Southern all roads is in the hands of Eastern men.

evidence of the indomitable spirit of enterprinessed by the Yankees.—North American.

For the 13 years past the Fire Depart

een called out as

1837

nsuing year.

Boston Fire Department.

To the Friends of the Liberator.

The undersigned announce to the friends of

Liberator, that, at the request of Mr. GARRISON, IN

the sole proprietor, they have consented to c

their supervision of its financial concerns during

Until two years since, the Liberator was public

on the joint account of Mesers Garrison and Knan

On the 1st of January, 1840, Mr. Knapp transfer

to Mr. Garrison his half of the right to publish the

On the 16th of March, 1840, Mr. Knapp applie

the benefit of the Insolvent law, and his whole in

est in the Liberator was accordingly transferred,

having remained in the hands of the as

paper, for two years from that date.

The King of the French has we

### POETRY.

TEE-TOTAL MELODIES. The Washingtonians have published a collection of popular melodies, principal ly parodies upon favorite airs. We subjoin a specien-to that glorious old tune, the 'Fine old English

## THE REAL STAUNCH TEE-TOTALLER.

Asn- The fine old English Gentleman. I'll sing you a new Temperance song, Made by a Temperance pate, Ot a real staunch Tee-totaller Who had a good estate; Who kept up his neat mansion At a good Tee-total rate, With a little nice Tce-total wife, To render sweet the estate Of this real staunch Tec-totaller, all of the present

His house so neat, was hung around With pictures fine to view, And rich and beauteous furniture Was ranged around, all new; And here, at night, when toil was o'er, He'd seat him in his pride, And quaff his cup of coffee, with His partner by his side, Like a real staunch Tee-totaller, all of the present

When winter, with its frost and snow, Threw darkness o'er the scene-He felt how happy he was then, To what he once had been ; And if he heard the orphan's cry-The cravings of the poor-He gave as much as he could spare-

He could not well give more,
For he was a Tee-totalier, all of the present time He used to beat his weeping wife, And spend his hard-earned gains In buying whiskey, ale and wine, To stupify his brains;

His coat was out at elbows, and His hat without a crown; In short, he was a common pest-A nuisance to the fown,

Before he turned Tec-totaller, all of the presen

But now so happy is his life-So nicely is he dressed-He never beats his little wife-But clasps her to his breast ! And if a tear is in her eye. It is for joy that he Has crush'd his drunken appetite, And turned out to be A real staunch Tee totaller, all of the preser

Now surely this is better far Than whiskey, ale or wine; And if you wish for happiness,

I pray you come and sign ; For I can prove that Abstinence Has done great things for me; For once I lov'd a little drop, But now I am, you see,

A real staunch Tee-totaller, one of the prese

#### From the Friendship's Offering. LETTER TO THE DEAD. BY MISS M. A. BROWNE.

It is the midnight hour-The house is hushed and still-The bell o' the old church tower Sounds londly o'er the hill: Yet one pale taper's light Sheds radiance on the night, And while around her, elder eyes are sleeping, A young and lovely maid a lone love-watch is keep

A love-watch, yet alone, No other form is there; Her lips breathe no soft tone Unto the silent air: Before her lies the scroll Where she bath poured her soul-Trusting, though seas their aching bosoms part, That her belov'd shall read the record of her heart.

Her cheek is on her hand-Her fingers press her brow; And in his distant land Her thoughts are busy now ; She's on the desert plain-She's by the ancient fane ;

She's with him on the lake's pure star-lit wave, But never 'neath the tree that shades his nameles grave. She sees his glossy hair That the spicy zephyr stirs; His own blue eyes are there,

And fondly fixed on hers! No image doth she see Of dark reality, Nor dreams how cold the eyes, how stiff the brow, On which her memory dwells delighted now.

And little doth she dream Of that fond letter's fate : How he, who is its theme, Hath left her desolate ;

How every burning word, So passionately pour'd For him, and him alone on earth, shall be Subject to cold and formal scrutiny.

She trusts that it shall lie Close to his throbbing heart, And with a happy sigh Will see that scroll depart Envying its pathway dim Across the seas to him; Nor feeling that each hour it draweth near

An eye that cannot read-a heart it cannot cheer. It will return again By his cold lips unpressed, Nor will its fold have lain Within his icy breast.

How will its coming wring The heart that was its spring! The heart that had no dim, foreboding pain, That its outgushing love was written there in vain

> From the Liberty Bell. PIERPONT. BY JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL.

The hungry flames did never yet seem hot To him who won his name a crown of fire, But it doth ask a stronger soul and higher To bear, not longing for a prouder lot, Those martyrdoms whereof the world knows not,-Hope sneapt with frosty scorn, the faith of youth Wasted in seeming vain defence of Truth, Greatness o'ertopt with baseness, and fame got Too late :- yet this most bitter task was meant For those right worthy in such cause to plead, And therefore God sent poets, men content To live in humbleness and body's need, So they may tread the paths where Jesus went, And sow one grain of Love's Eternal Seed.

## KINDNESS.

Thy gentle voice was always kind, E'en when I grieved thee sore; To every weakness thou wert blind— Reproaches meekly bore : Ay, when I tore thee from my breast, With anger on my cheek, E'en then thy look of sorrow blest. With heart too full to speak.

NON-RESISTANCE.

From the Nantucket Islander. Human Government.

vive the infliction, nothing but hopeless abandon-ment could afterwards be expected of the sufferer. The infliction of such a punishment is enough to harden and brutiff every man and woman in the State. And the law denounces this punishment against women! We call upon every wife and mother in Delaware to rise up against this atrocity, and to demand of their husbands its immediate ab-olition. Mr. Editor,—The following letter was addressed by a friend to another, in November last. A copy of it having fallen into my hands, I can see no impropriety in requesting you to publish it. M.

NOVEMBER 29, 1841. November 29, 1841.

Christ paid tribute to the government of Rome. This tribute went to support the legions on the Danube and Euphraues, to minister to the deprayed appetites and lusts of the hog Tiberius, as well as to maintain tribunals of justice, to build baths and gardens for the use of the populace, and to erect temples to Jupiter and Venus. This was the only support which the inhabitants of Judea were called upon to render to the government of Rome, and this support Christ not only rendered, but justified. Would he have helped support Tiberius and his legions, had he not believed human government necessary, and that the corrupt government of Rome gions, had he not believed human government ne-cessary, and that the corrupt government of Rome was better than no government at all? Was his idea not probably this?—that some government was necessary—that a military despotism was the only one adapted to that age of luxury and corruption— that the government of a country will always be an exponent of the character of the people of that coun-try—that as men become elevated, through the in-fluence of his religion, government would partake of try—that as men become elevated, through the in-fluence of his religion, government would partake of that elevation—that when men become thoroughly Christians, government would become christianized also? Did he not foresee that the leaven of his religion would work in government, as well, and as effectually, as in society? And has not the event justified this opinion? Where are the sanguinary justified this opinion? codes, the governmental relations of every thing like right, the heartless persecutions and oppres-sions of past centuries? Already have they partialappearing before the onward march of the spirit of ly passed away, and rapidly are their last relics dislower of the Mon of Nazareth? Recognizing the necessity of human government, and believing that it will become pure, as the people are made so, should he not labor for its support, take part in its administration, and then, by using every means in his power to enlighten and elevate the people, seek to raise it as nearly as nossible to his own ideal? to raise it, as nearly as possible, to his own ideal? Was not this the course of the Redeemer and his immediate followers? Did not Paul recognize the rightfulness of human government, when he made use of the shield of Roman citizenship to protect himself from violence, and when he appealed from an unjust decision, to Cæsar himself? Would a modern non-resistant imitate his example? Cer-tainly not! Was Paul then wrong? Again—do not non-resistants carry on their busi-ness by means of banks, the creatures of law; do

impulse to reform in the criminal codes of continent-al Europe, states as his fundamental principle, that certainty of punishment, however mild, is a better preventive than severity; and every community, both European and American, which has acted upon this principle, has ascertained its truth. And if this ness by means or banks, the creatures of law; do they not use coined money and bank-paper as medi-ums of exchange; do they not hold houses and lands by recorded title deeds, rendered valid, and that only, by human laws; do they not have their ships registered and cleared at custom-houses, that they have been acquitted in this city within the last five years? Enough to establish our reputation for giving impunity to this crime; enough to enable all the world to say that murderers have no punishment to fear in the Quaker city of Philadelphia. And yet to lear in the Quaker city of Philadelphia. And yet had the punishment been imprisonment for life, we can hardly mention a case in which a jury would have acquitted the accused, and we may add, that at least one half of these murders would not have been committed. may be protected by ships and cannons? And by ng all these things, do they not positively, not merely negatively, recognize human government?/ What have they to do with title deeds, and customhouses, and town records? Every time they accept or record a deed, they invoke the protection of the government. Let them then refuse to do so. The use and the land will be theirs, without the deed, until some one else claims it. They will not support government, let them not lean upon it.

Then how can they use foreign commodities Every yard of British broadcloth, every Rogers' pen-knife they buy, they contribute something to the supknife they buy, they contribute something to the sup-port of armies, to the building of fleets. They can port of armies, to the building of neets. They can live, and that, too, comfortably, without using a single duty-paying article. Let them, then,—from a different motive, to be sure, imitate the example of the patriots of '73 and '74—combine together, and resolve to use the products of no country but their own. To be sure, they will have to dispense with silks and satins, they will be under the necessity of using coarse earthen ware, and cutlery, and broad-cloth -- but what of that? They can be comfortably warmed and fed, and will they compromise con-

science for mere convenience? Let them answer. I am not a non-resistant, because I do not believe the non-resistants to be right; but I am open to conviction, and if I ever adopt their views, I will not suffer a love of rich food and sumptuous apparel to induce me to act inconsistently with my professions. Yours, with the highest esteem and respect,

The Panishment of Death.

A community is in an unfortunate predicamen

our own case. Upon the subject of punishment, at least of capital punishment, public opinion is in advance of the law. It is too refined, too humane, too nelightened for the law. Having left far behind the barbarism of even recent ages, it revolts from the

institutions of an age characterized by thorough barbarism. We read the early history of our Saxon and Norman ancestors with horror. We shudder

santly praised by their historians for their indepen

tion, it was the law of each of the thirteen colonies Yet it was. Who could believe that less than forty

five years ago, whipping, cropping, branding, stand

commentaries, English law hanged husbands alive for the murder of wives, but burned wives alive for the murder of husbands? Yet it did. Who could

believe that the laws of some of our States now att-

cretion, he is a disgrace to the age for imposing this

came an independent State, are and have been a disgrace to humanity for permitting such a law to defile their code. The State has been saved by the

a parparity. But little will this avail to remove the stain, if the law be not repealed immediately.

We have mentioned North Carolina as participating in the infamy of barbarous punishments, and refer to the case of a wretch who was convicted of higrapy, and sentenced to be whinned and headed.

bigamy, and sentenced to be whipped and branded

tions are retained by a people professing to be free, civilized and Christian, no denunciation can be too

strong, and those who would purify their statute

book, should not cease to exclaim against them Do the legislators of North Carolina expect to re-

claim this criminal by stamping upon him an indeli-ble brand of infamy, and making him an outcast? They know little of human nature who forget that

vengeance upon all society will be the business of his future life. Do the legislators of Delaware ex-pect to reclaim young girls from crime, by subject-

ing them to ten or a dozen public whippings on their naked backs, till they have received three or four hundred lashes? If human nature could sur-

nity of modern times. Carolina repeal this law

nit the atrocity of the crime, and do not con-

But little will this avail to remove the

The Committee on the roll asked leave to report, which was given. It appears, by the report, that 223 persons enrolled themselves as members. From Philadelphia City and County, 118; Delaware County, 8; Chester County, 39; Montgomery County, 19; Bucks County, 18; Lancaster County, 5; York County, 1; Adams County, 1.

Corresponding members from Massachusetts—John A. Collins, and Francis Jackson, of Boston. From Illinois—Dr. Nelson, of Quincy. From Rhode Island, Mary E. Miles, of Providence. Delaware—Benjamin Webb, Win. Webb and Samuel Tyler. New-Jersey Martha R. Ellis, Elizabeth W. Ridgway, Hannah J. French, Jos. Parrish, Mary S. Thome, and Charlotte S. Thome. Thome.
The consideration of the Report of the Executive Committee was then resumed. The question of its adoption then turned upon that portion relating to the function of the Pennsylvenia Fixture with the National Anti-Slavery Standard.

The yeas and nays were called, and stood as follow: yeas 63—Nays 41. From the Philadelphia Public Ledger.

Whereas, In consequence of their benevolent efforts to emancipate certain slaves, three young men of the Missouri Institute, Illinois, have been condemned to 12 years imprisonment in the Missouri penitentiary, therefore

MISCELLANY.

Eastern Pennsylvania A. S. Society.

The following are among the proceedings of the Eastern Pennsylvania A. S. Society, at its late spirited

The Committee on the roll asked leave to ren

meeting in Philadelphia:

when public opinion and the law disagree. If the when public opinion and the law disagree. If the law be in advance of public opinion, that is, if the law be not sufficiently severe, the fact proves that the people are deficient in civilization, and unworthy of their privileges. If public opinion be in advance of the law, it proves that the people have not been well governed, that legislation has not been properly conducted, that public servants have been occupied by something besides public interest. The last is our own case. Upon the subject of punishment, at tiary, therefore, Resolved, That we deeply sympathise with ou

to cease from our opposition to it, until its oppressive laws that now disgrace the statute books of our country are blotted out, and the last manacle is broken from the limbs of the last slave.

Resolved, That all politicians and public men, who make loud professions of democracy, or of zeal for the interests of 'aboring men, and yet do not raise their voices in favor of the repeal of our present slaveholding laws, whether such laws be found in the Constitution or elsewhere, do emphatically believe their professions of democracy, and prove that they are either ignorant of the only true democratic creed, or deceitful in their professions of regard for it.

Resolved, That while we desire to preserve the American Union was hoperable terms and are willing.

and Norman ancestors with horror. We shudder over the page which records the cruelties that marked the days of the Henries and Richards and Edwards, and we wonder how a people professing the mild spirit of Christianity, and who are incesmerican Union upon honorable terms, and are willing to make sacrifices for its preservation, we assert it to be the duty of every State in the Union to put an enbe the duty of every State in the Union to put an en-to its participation in slavery, by altering the Const tution or otherwise, at all hazards and in all possible rit, could have patiently submitted to such

dent spirit, could have patiently submitted to such atrocities. And yet these very atrocities have come down to us in our statute books. We have the warrant of law for perpetrating the very cruelties which characterized the most barbarous periods of English history. Who could believe that a man was events. Resolved, That to employ our judges and our m istrates to punish one robber, or plunderer, and the same judges and magistrates to assist another robber or plunderer upon a larger scale, is to practice a gross contradiction, and to pull down with one hand the temple of justice which we erect with the other.

Whereas, The House of Refuge was designed, and pressed to death by a weight upon his breast, for refusing to plead to an indictment, so late as the close of the reign of George II.? Yet it is true. Who could believe that at the time of our revolutions of the thirteen colonies?

is now sustained by our Legislature for the benefit of all the citizens of the city and county of Philadelphia, and which has been in part erected and supported by the donations of colored citizens; therefore Resolved, That we view the exclusion of the coling in the pillory, were authorized by the laws of Massachusetts? Yet they were. Who could believe that so late as when Blackstone wrote his

red children from its walls, as proscriptive, inhuma and illegal. Resolved, That we respectfully urge upon the op-ponents of slavery, the propriety of abstaining from its productions, as a most efficient means of asserting their principles, and rebuking the guilty oppressor.

thorized whipping and branding? Yet they do! And among others, Delaware and North Carolina may Resolved, That we acknowledge no man as a min ster of the Gospel, who refuses to bear testimony claim the infamous distinction. Not long since, we ister of the Gospel, who refuses to bear testimony against slaveholding; and no organization as a Christian church, which refuses to stamp American slavery with its seal of condemnation. mentioned the case of a young girl convicted of larceny, upon eight or ten different indictments, entenced to wear as many badges of in-Resolved, That any person, who aids in restoring the fugitive to his master, and reimposing the chains of slavery upon a fellow being, whether acting as a legislator, public officer, voter, or otherwise, is guilty

who was sentenced to wear as many badges of the famy upon her garments, and to receive twenty-nine lashes on her naked back for each indictment, in all nearly three hundred, at as many different times. We know not whether the law required the whole of this punishment, or left any portion of it at the discretion of the court. If the Judge had any discretion he is a discrete to the age for imposing this. of a crime against freedom, humanity and religion, and should be regarded as an abetter of a base and ruel despot sentence. If he had not, the present legislators of Delaware, like their predecessors, ever since it be-Resolved, That while we diapprove of the schem of African colonization, we cannot condemn the more efficient and practical one insituted by the slaves of the South, and that we most heartily rejoice at the success of the many thousand self-emancipated slaves. executive pardon from the disgrace of inflicting such who, by the exercise of their 'inalienable rights

ed a secure retreat in the British Ar Resolved, Therefore, that we cordially approve o Resolved, Intercore, that we containly approve of the 'Philadelphia Vigilance Committee,' and all oth-er similar associations—and respectfully urge upon ab-olitionists the duty of freely supporting them, as effi-cient means of rebuking the slaveholder, and giving freedom to his helpless victim.

sider imprisonment for life a punishment too severe; but we must protest against the cropping and branding, as the remains of an age ineffably barbarous, and as thoroughly diagracing any Christian community of modern times. Till the people of North Dr. Nelson delivered an interesting address, stating many facts in relation to his intercourse with slave-holders, and the result of his remonstrances with holders, and the result of his remonstrances will them: urging us to continue our exertions in behal of the enslaved, and to preserve toward the slave holder and each other, kind and affectionate feelings. The following memorial being presented for the consideration of the Society, was agreed to: Carolina repeal this law, they must expect to be re-garded by all the enlightened and humane, as a barbarous and brutal people. This language is strong, but not too much so. When such abomina-

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled The Memorial of the Anti-Slavery Society of East ern Pennsylvania, respectfully ask that you will be pleased to take measures for removing the seat of the National Government from the District of Columbia to Cincinnati, Pittaburg, Philadelphia, or some other suitable central place in a non-slaveholding State of District. District.

Whereas, it is proposed that this country shall enter into a war with England for the purpose of obliging the British Government to assist in holding natives of the U. States in slavery, therefore,

Resolved, That such a war would as much exceed Resolved. That such a war would as much exceed in unrighteousness that which was waged against this

which led to the Declaration of American Independence.

Resolved, That a copy of the foregoing resolution be laid before the Congress of the U. States.

The business for which the society was convened having been concluded, Jao. A. Collins gave an account of a reunion of the members of two fugitive slave families, which was truly interesting and affecting. It threw a deep and tender solemnity over the whole meeting, and gave an impressive end to the proceedings. From the Washington Banner.

The Literature of the Bible. BY WM. WALLACE, ESQ.

The only plea which either moralists or legisla-tors can urge for the punishment of death is expedi-ency. They all admit that taking life without neces-sity is an enormous crime. If then the crimes for which death is denounced can be prevented by a milder punishment, the infliction of such punishment is murder. And can murder be prevented by a mild-er punishment? The experiment has been tried in some parts of Europe with eminent success, and we believe in Prussia and Denmark. And in addition to this evidence, we may mention the dimunition of crime in every nation in Europe where the criminal code has been reformed from severity to mildness. mind, the up-thundering of an earthquake, the out-bursting of a volcano, or the sudden blaze of a comet in the black midnight heavens, could not be more If this change diminishes all other crimes, why should it not be equally salutary in murder? should it not be equally salutary in murder?

Dislike of this punishment is increasing in every part of the Union, and especially in our own State; and the result of this superiority of public opinion over the law, has been the increase of crime. This very severity destroys all certainty of punishment, and almost gives impunity to murder. Jurors revolt from taking life, and therefore acquit upon the clearest evidence; and murderers, knowing this, and therefore feeling sure of escape, strike without hesi-

therefore feeling sure of escape, strike without hesi-tation. Thus does every outrage upon humanity defeat its object; thus do laws too barbarous for pub-lic opinion defeat themselves. The benevolent and philosophical Beccaria, whose writings first gave an

But, perhaps, the chief and most vital merit of Bible Literature' is its inculcation of morality. The writers were champions of morality, and with eminent truth can it be said, that the moral faculties have predominated over all others. Then, how important that our youth should study this literature, if for no other reason than this. Intellect is not man's greatest good—it is pre-emiscatly stream. man's greatest good—it is pre-eminently VIRTUE.

The wreath of the Bard may wither—the production The wreath of the Bard may wither—the production of the sculptor may moulder into dust—the throne of the conqueror may be shivered into atoms—the fame of the warrior may be no longer hymned by the recording minstrel; but that which hallows the cottage, and sheds an undying splendor around the palace—viatue—shall never decay. It is celebrated by the angels of God! It is written in blazing capitals on the pillars of heaven, and reflected down to earth. The commonest laborer who nossesses ted by the angels of God! It is written in blazing capitals on the pillars of heaven, and reflected down to earth. The commonest laborer, who possesses it, is more noble than the intriguing, statesman. You should rather be in his place. You should not exchange his lot for the reputation of a Raphael—the inspiration of a Byron—the cloquence of a Mirabeau—or the intellect of a Shakspeare!

## From the N. Y. Dollar Weekly.

#### Dr. Lardner.

The New-York Herald, 'from sympathy or some such cause,' and some respectable papers, have taken the part of Dr. Lardner, vindicated his conduct in eloping with the wife of captain Heaviside, and puffed his lectures on steam engines and astronomy in New-York. They have stated that he is married to the woman he is own living with woman he is now living with.
us examine this case. Dr. Lardner be

Let us examine this case. Dr. Lardner becomes acquainted with Mrs. Heaviside—wins her affections—England grows too hot to hold them, and this reverend teacher of science, with the lovely partner of his guilt, flies to Paris; he sacrificing to his illicit passions the reputation of his life—she leaving the husband of her youth—her children, home family honce avery thing all for love of this family, honor, every thing, all for love of this

red wigged old profligate.
The husband followed them to Paris, and the papers say, gave the doctor a handsome cow-skinning, on his seducal to fight him, and then went back to England, prosecuted the adulterer, got a verdict of ten thousand pounds damages, and obtained a separation in Doctor's Commons, but no divorce.

Dr. Lardner and Mrs. Heaviside came to this

we do not tearn that any one to the to perform any ceremony in the premises.

This is the man, whose lectures the moral and respectable papers of this city, as well as the Herald, are advertising, reporting, and commenting. This is the woman who is now boarding, we understand, at a respectable hotel, and who is on terms f particular intimacy with many respectable virtuous ladies, among whom we learn is the lady of the editor of the Herald.

Now if this is all correct, and according to our system of social life, and morals, amen, with all our heart; but let it be carried out in every instance. Let not wealth, science, and respectability shield Dr. Lardner and his paramour alone. If he is tol-erated by the good and wise, honored and commend-ed by the press, even by that paragon of virtue, Horace Greeley, let us hear no more of laws making adultery a felony, and punishing crim. con. with imprisonment at Sing Sing. If these are to be sustained, protected, encour-

aged, let no lady of equivocal reputation be ejected from ball rooms, or the lower tiers of theatres. Let universal license prevail—marriage done away with
—and society conducted upon the newly improved
and scientific principles, discovered and introduced
by Dr. Lardner and Mrs. Heaviside.

## Henry Colman.

Mr. Colman, late Agricultural Commissoner in this State, it will be seen by the following card which we copy from the New Genesee Farmer, is about to contribute his valuable services to that pa-

A CARD. At the desire of Mr. Batcham, the subices to the friends of the New Genesee Farmer his engagement to remove to Rochester, and take, on the first of January ensuing, the exclusive editorship of this work. It is not without a just diffidence that he undertakes this enterprise; but, with honorable intentions, he is persuaded that in the generosity and public spirit of the New-York agricultural community, he shall find a welcome. He leaves the good old Bay State, the land of his nativity, and the sepulchre of his fathers, not without many attence protions; but he does not feel that out many strong emotions; but he does not feel that in going to New-York, he is going from home. He has been acquainted with New-York and her citizens; and has taken always the deepest interest in her enterprizes and improvements. He has always regarded her agricultural progress and success with (not far distant from his dwelling,) and kindled the free savent; and now that in addition to the course.

He goes to New-York to continue the labors to in this common cause, the cause of human comfort, of good morals, of private and public good. He will be most happy to be recognized as a joint laborer. He goes to N. York with no assumption of authority, either to teach or to lead. Nothing is further from his thoughts. He goes not to drive the team, but to draw in the team, and ability the team and ability the team. his thoughts. He goes not to drive the team, but to draw in the team; and while he has wind enough left, he promises, without goading and whipping, to

country by England in 1779, as the wrongs and privations inflicted on slaves exceed in magnitude those the yoke square. He has no higher earthly ambiented to the Declaration of American Independence.

Resolved, That a copy of the foregoing resolution be laid before the Congress of the U. States.

The object of the present note, is merely to make his bow to his New-York friends; and to say that he hopes for their better acquaintance; and that when he calls again, somewhere about New Year, he shall, if the old folks are willing, respectfully ask

leave to stay all night.' He has now just dropt in and won't intrude. Boston, Nov. 27th, 1841.

# The Laboring Classes in England.

How does that literature open? With the light, graceful symphony, which we find as the prelude to many an ancient and modern poem, and history or historical epic? Does it commence with an invocation? Does it engage your attention with a rural, or martial, or philosophical description, prefacing the grand argument? No! no! Creation Bursts Upon Us!

'In the beginning God created the heavens and the earth; and the earth was without form and void, and darkness was upon the face of the deep, and the spirit of God moved upon the face of the waters. And God said, Let there be Light, and there was LIGHT.'

Mark the grand simplicity! There are none of the fine words of rhetoric here; there is none of the graceful imagery of poetry here—but something fan, far better. To the sensible, well-attuned, reflective mind, the up-thundering of an earthquake, the outbursting of a volcano, or the sudden blaze of a comet in the black midnight heavens, could not be more ing amongst what remains when death and disease have got in their harvest from the prolific field of in the black midnight heavens, could not be more startling, more sublime, more appalling!

Look at it. Chaos, dark—vast—illimitable, welters in the inane space—deep. All is death—terror—darkness; but God says, 'Let there be light—and there is Light?' As has been well observed, 'No machinery is put in motion to effect the grand design!' No; a word—a single word—and lo! this beautiful world commences us eternal journey—the blue heavens spread abroad the immeasurable starspangled realms—Light —Light rolls like an ocean of electricity over the abyss! for 'the spirit of God moved upon the face of the waters!'—'and it was good!'

But they add luxury to luxury, pleasure to pleasure, and they add luxury to luxury, pleas foot that presses it into the earth, when the people worn out by oppression and under the affliction of famine, murmur at the forlorn and most miserable condition, straightway the Pharoabs of the land meet their complaint with a mocking talk of Yeo MANRY, YEOMANRY. It makes the blood of ever honest man first run cold, and then boil over wit indignation, to hear of such things.—London Morn

#### Texian Expedition to Santa Fe.

Further particulars relative to the fate of this un-fortunate Expedition, have reached us by way of In-dependence (Mo.) and St. Louis. The annexed extracts of letters are copied from the St. Louis Republican of Dec 24th.

INDEPENDENCE, Mo. Dec. 15, 1841.

Messrs. Chambers & Knapp:
The news that we have seen for nearly two months past, in all of our public journals, respecting the expedition from Texas to Santa Fe, turns out to e incorrect, in toto. On Monday last, Mr. Manuel Alvarez, our Consul at Santa Fe, in New Mex co, arrived in our village, and the news brought by bim amounts to about this: On the 8th of September last, Mr. Howland, together with Mr. Baker and Mr. Rosebury, arrived in Santa Fe, representing themselves to be citizens of our Government. On the 11th of the same month, information was received in Santa Fe, that the Texians were close at hand which pages greated coexiderable, excitance. which news created considerable excitement amongst the Mexicans. Under this state of things, Mr. Howland, with his associates, Baker and Rosebury, thought it prudent to leave the city. This they did on the same day. On the 15th, one Mexicans are the city of the control of the city of the city of the city of the city. can and one Italian deserter, belonging to the Tex an army, were brought prisoners into Santa Fe.

These men gave every information in their possession, regarding the strength, condition and situation of the invading foe. At this juncture, the militia was ordered into service, and immediately marched was ordered into service, and immediately marched to meet the Texian army. On the next day, the Governor and his regular troops moved for the frontier;—before his departure, he officially gave his promise to our Consul, that the persons and property of our citizens should be protected. How far this promise was complied with, the sequel will show; for on the same day, Mr. Alvarez, our Consul, was seriously assaulted in his own office, and every exertion made on the part of his assailants to murder him; but fortunatly, Mr. Accepted but not murder him; but fortunatly, Mr. Accepted but not my Dr. Lardner and Mrs. Heaviside came to this country, and in Philadelphia applied to Dr. Ducachet to marry them. He, of course, refused, and there is no State in the Union where they can be married. Consequently, Mrs. Heaviside, a convicted adulteress, is living with him as his kept mistress merely, and their child is illegitimate. They are in no legal sense married, nor can they be, and we do not learn that any one has had the audacity to perform any ceregony in the premises. mediately represented the facts to our consul, but unfortunately he himself was in perhaps more danger than they were, and consequently was not able to render them any assistance whatever. On the 18th, an express arrived from the Mexican army, giving news of the surrender of Col. Cook, and 83 troops and seven officers, to the Mexicans. This This

> On the same day, news was received of the mur der of Mr. Howland, Baker, and Rosebury. Baker was shot at the time he was captured, and Howlan and Rosebury were shot at San Maguil, by order o the Governor. On the 7th of October, news was re ceived of the surrender of Gen. McLoud, and all hi forces, 125 miles east of Santa Fe. Both surrenders were made to Juan Andres Archuleta. Many citizens of the United States were included in the surrender, who had their passports in their pockets.
>
> Among them was Kendall, the editor of the N. O. Picayune. The passports of the whole of our citizens were forcibly taken from them, and a bonfire made of them in the public square at Las Bojus. At this time Mr. Alvarez made a demand for his passport. port; thirty days elapsed before it was granted, i consequence of which, life and a large amount of property were lost on the plains. Mr. Alvarez left, with sixteen men in number, five of whom he left on the Arkansas, for Texas. Seven have reached this place. One froze to death on the plains, and three were left at the Cotton Wood Fork,—one badly frozen, and one sick. Our citizens on yesterday de-spatched a wagon and men to their relief. In conclusion, I will say to you, that the whole

place about 75 miles east of Santa Fe

of the Texans, so soon as captured, were hand-cuf-ed, and immediately marched for Mexico, first be-ing divested of all their clothing, shoes, &c., and in this condition were started on a march of 2500 miles

Mr. Alvarez has this moment detailed the above facts to me. I have no time to put them in such a form as they should be for a public journal, as the mail will close in a few minutes.

# ORIGINAL WIT .- A few years ago, when the

Rev. Mr. B. preached before the Unitarian Society regarded her agricultural progress and success with admiration; and now that in addition to the common ties of friendship and political fraternity, the two States are to be linked together by iron bonds in the great interests of internal trade and commerce, he deems his removal much less a separation from home and the friends of his youth.

In going into New-York, he feels that he is going among old acquaintances. He had many years the pleasure of an intimate friendship with the late lamented Buel; and he is happy in standing in the same relation of mutual respect and esteem with the same relation of mutual respect and esteem with the Cultivator. Her Allens, and Thomases, and Wadsworth, and Gaylord, and Rotch, and Viele, and Ball, and Blydenburgh, and Beekman, and Grove, and Beement, and Hall, and Walsh, and Van Rensselaer, and Dunn, and Corning, seem to him like old and and Dunn, and Corning, seem to him like old and tried friends, united by a bond too sacred to be poliny reflections when hearing you express surprise at luted by any base and selfish interest; the bond of the non-attendance of your parishioners, if we had a common devotion to the advancement of an improved husbandry, and the social, intellectual, and moral elevation of the rural and laboring classes.

Repudiation. The bonds of the Planter's Bank of which forty years of his life have been devoted; and to unite his humble efforts more closely with theirs Pennsylvania, and by Richard Alsop, were protested

The undersigned would take the present of to urge upon the friends of the Liberator, the imp ance of efforts to increase its circulation; punctuality in the payment of subscriptions. The do not, of course, hold themselve legally resp for the expenses of the paper; still, it is well is that the large sum, in which it has, in each form year, fallen short of supporting itself, (amounting

1839 to no less than \$1826 99, and in 1840 to \$150 56,) has been, and (if we cannot reduce it) me tinue to be, paid by a contribution among its imab diate friends. All, we trust, who read the paper with interest, believe it an important instrument in the anti-slave!

cause, will feel that they ought to help to lighten to burden, according to their means and opports

The Liberator is not the organ of any sect, or society. Its editorial management will then be, as heretofore, solely with Mr. Garrison; there the undersigned are happy to trust it. Not they all agree with him upon some of the subordial questions discussed in the Liberator: nor is this all necessary to their co-operation. Great speci differences may coexist with entire unity of spits Differ, as some of us may from the Liberator, on a minor topics, we are all content to stand by the of this beloved friend, while we continue nize, in his writings and in his life, the same bat hatred of vice and wrong, the same broad and ke application of principles, the same enlarged country and mankind, and the same dev on God, that first won our esteem for himself, our adherence to his great cause.
FRANCIS JACKSON,

SAMUEL PHILBRICK ELLIS GRAY LORING WM. BASSETT, EDMUND QUINCY.

Boston, December 31, 1841.

## AGENTS OF THE LIBERATOR.

Massachusetts.—George W. Benson, on; Alvan Ward, Ashburnham. -Wm. Adams, Pareluckel; RHODE-ISLAND.—Wm. Adams, Pawluckel, Gould, Warneick.
CONNECTIOUT.—S. S. Cowles, Hartford;—John b.

CONNECTICUT.—S. S. Cowles, Hartford,—
Hatil, East-Hampton.
NEW-YORK.—Oliver Johnson, New-York City,
New-York Colliver Johnson, New-York City,
Charles S. Morton, Albany:—James C. Fulist, Sist
ateles;—Thomas McClintock, Waterloo,
PERSYLVANIA.—H. C. Howell, Alleghamy:—IVashon, Pittaburg;—M. Preston, West Gooth
James Fulton, Jr., McWilliamstone;—Thomas E
Interprise;—Thomas Hambieton, RusselvilleEnterprise;—Thomas Hambieton, RusselvilleEnterprise;—Thomas Hambieton, RusselvilleLancett, Andrew's Bridge;—John Cox,
Hamstlist
James M. M. Kim, Philadelphia; Joseph Fulton, Sel
Onto.—James Boyle, Roms;—Clorales Olicut,
dina;—Abner G. Kirk, Salem;—James Ausin,
dina;—Abner G. Kirk, Salem;—Abner G. Kirk, Salem;

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—Abner G. Kirk, Salem;

dina;—Abner G. Kirk, Salem;—James Au water;—Lot Holmes, Columbiana;—Joseph dalu, Cortsville;—Dr. E. D. Hudson, Oberlin. [SEE FIRST PAGE.] FROM THE POSTMASTER GENERAL.

Remittances by Mail.—A Postmaster may end money in a letter to the publisher of a newspaper, pay the subscription of a third person, and frank i letter if written by himself

TAgents who remit money should always down nafe the persons to whom it is to be credited.

the benefit of his creditors, to his assignee. twenty-one months, it was, on the 22d of Oct. purchased by Mr. Garrison, not as having any po ry value, (for the paper had never supported itself but with a view to avoid the embarrassment of a di led control over its management, and to se against the possibility of its passing, in part, into

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